

## BATTLESHIP OREGON HERE FOR TWO WEEKS

**Huge Naval Vessel  
Anchors Off  
Harbor.**

**Feared to Bring Vessel  
Through the  
Channel.**

Had Molokai been removed from its firm foundation on the lava rock to the outer end of the channel which leads into Honolulu? No, it could not be Molokai, as that island is not fortified, and this mass sticking up out of the water seemed to be bristling with guns. It might have been a puzzle to many, but the thing that loomed up on the horizon was really the United States first class battleship Oregon, with Captain Burwell in command, and as fine a crew of five hundred men as ever manned a "ship of the line."

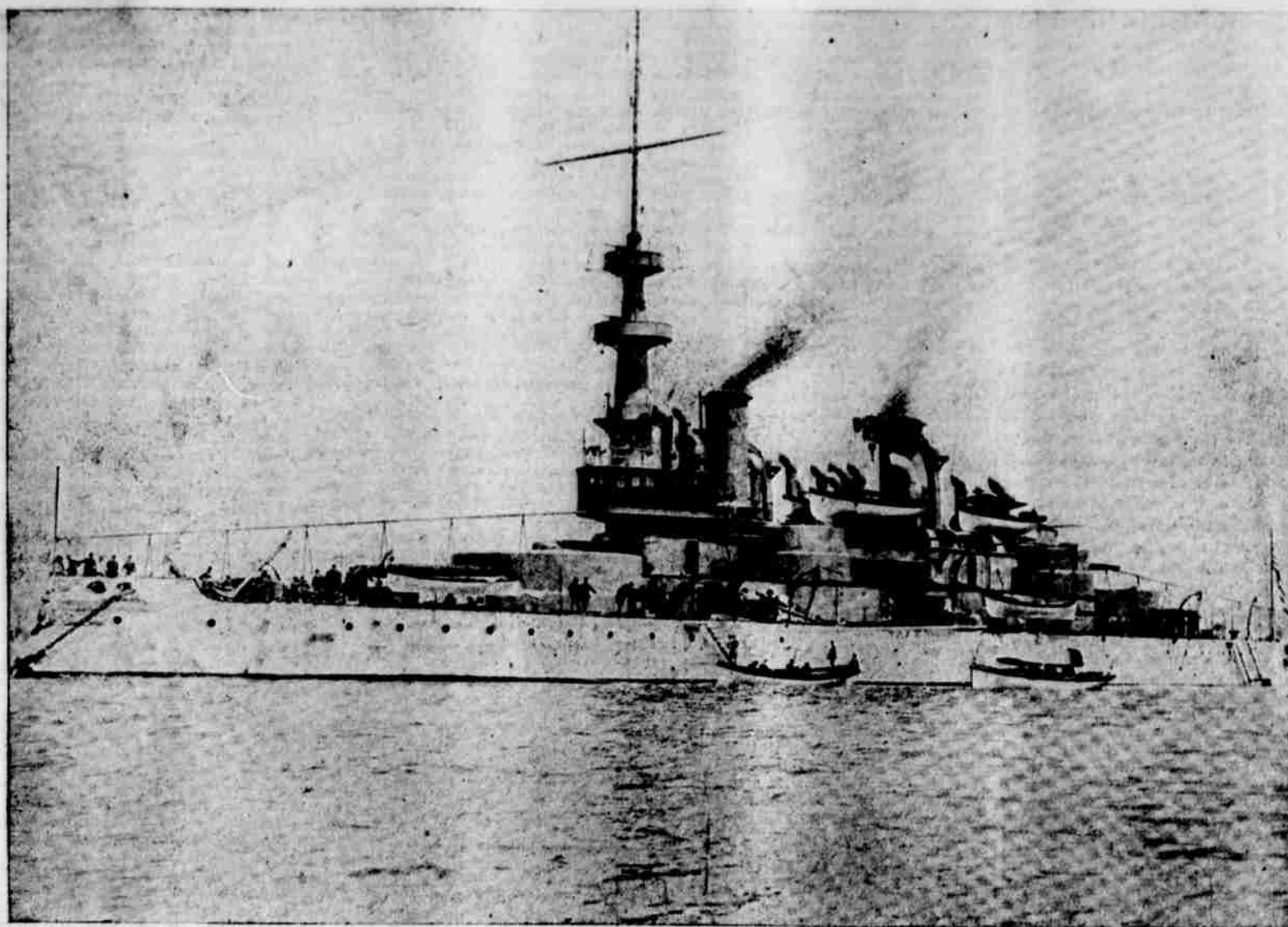
The Oregon, after a ten days' passage from San Francisco, arrived off the port about noon yesterday, but although the pilot advised the captain that the harbor would safely house the big warship, he declined to enter and brought the ship to anchor very close to the end of the channel.

Captain Burwell was in a jolly mood when a reporter boarded the warship. He said he would have liked to enter the harbor, but that his battleship was worth more than ten cents, and that he could not take any risks with her. "You see," he said, "we are so big that we are clumsy so far as small harbors are concerned. The vessel cannot be steered so easily as a cruiser like the New York. We draw twenty-eight feet of water and we are about as wide as the channel, so that it would be almost impossible for us to get in without a tug boat on either side of us, and then it would be risky. And battleships are not entering harbors like they used to. They lay outside where it is very clean, and still they strive to get as close to the port as possible. We are now closer to the landing in Honolulu than we were to those in San Francisco.

"Of course, if it is too rough to coal out here tomorrow, we may go into the harbor, but I would prefer to coal outside, for then all dust blows away quickly, and leaves the vessel in a fine state for visitors. I want Honolulu people to come out and inspect the Oregon. I've got a lot of boats and launches here, and will haul as many as I can out to see the vessel, but of course I cannot take the whole town. What I cannot take, your boats inside will bring out. We will remain here for two weeks, and there will certainly be enough fine weather so that everyone will find some opportunity to come out. And mind you—everybody is welcome.

"We did not hurry on the voyage from San Francisco. We took plenty of time and did a great deal of drilling. We are going in for a new system of drilling—that of making the objective of all drills the pointing the gun, for it's the gun that we must handle in time of difficulties."

The Oregon is now in good condition, having undergone extensive repairs at Puget Sound. But this battleship has always been in good condition and has made records for herself ever since she was launched. Her part in the Spanish-American war will be recorded in history, for she made a most exciting run around Cape Horn in order to be "in at the finish" of Admiral Cervera's fleet at Santiago. Her record is a fine one, and though she has spent over ten years in commission as a battleship, no one has come forward to say that she is worth a penny less than the \$3,222,000 the United States expended on her construction. The vessel is in fine fighting trim, and should any difficulty occur on the Asiatic station after this monster arrives there she is sure to



THE UNITED STATES FIRST CLASS BATTLESHIP OREGON.

## GOVERNOR CALLS EXTRA SESSION

Governor Dole has issued a call for an extraordinary session of the legislature, to be held beginning on November 20. The call was sent out yesterday, and the expectation is that in the face of the legal opinions which have been furnished there will be no contest over the members of the upper house who will fill the places when the session is called to order.

While the members of the body are entitled to a return of \$200 each for service at such a special session, there will be no pay for their services at once, nor will there be any payment of the bills that may be incurred, for the reason that the senate alone cannot make any appropriations for the work that it must do.

## ARE NEGRO CONVICTS DESPERATE CRIMINALS?

**Renny Says "No," But Warden Henry Declares  
That They Are the "Bad Men"  
of Oahu Prison.**

Editor Advertiser:—A statement in your issue of Saturday the 8th inst. under heading "Convicts Plotted to Get Guns," first sentence, last paragraph, "That Woods, the life man, is a most desperate character no one doubts," requires correction. A large number of your readers doubt it and the writer is one of the number. I don't believe that Woods is even an ordinarily bad fellow; he is a very pleasant looking negro and so far as I can learn has never done anything desperate or deserving of the inhuman treatment he has for some time past been daily subjected to. I consider it an insult to our much boasted of twentieth century civilization, to load a human being with chains and weights, turn him out on the public highways surrounded by armed guards and compel him, loaded as he is, to do a certain amount of work. If this apparently uneducated man is deserving of so much torture for committing a very paltry crime what in the name of fortune will be done to the educated black-

The call of the Governor reads as follows:

### PROCLAMATION.

I, Sanford B. Dole, Governor of the Territory of Hawaii, by virtue of the authority in me vested by law, hereby convene the Senate in Special Session on Thursday, the Twentieth day of November, A. D. Nineteen Hundred and Two, for the consideration of such public business as may be brought before it.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused (Seal) to be affixed.

Done at the Capitol in Honolulu this Tenth day of November, A. D. 1902.

SANFORD B. DOLE.

By the Governor,  
HENRY E. COOPER,  
Secretary of the Territory.

guard who robbed the treasury a few weeks ago? Considering the source from which that "gun plot" yarn came, I am inclined to doubt the truth of it; the dash for liberty was merely an act of reckless devilry carried out without any prearranged plan by these men who are being very much over punished and who ought to be set at liberty at once and given an opportunity of becoming good citizens.

I am, dear sir,  
Yours truly,  
W. C. W. RENNY.

When Warden Henry of Oahu Prison was shown the above letter yesterday he smiled. "Tell Mr. Renny," he said, "that I will consider it my duty to advise Woods that he has one staunch friend in Honolulu and that if he ever gets out of prison he can be sure of a welcome, as a guest, at the home of Mr. Renny."

"There are a lot of matters in con-

nection with the three 'bad men' we have in Oahu prison which have not come to the ears of the general public and should they know them they will probably agree with us that we really have some very desperate fellows to handle."

"It might be well to give the records, as far as we know them of the three negroes who escaped at the Makiki quarry and were later recaptured. Woods is here on a life sentence for burglary and was sentenced by a Maui judge. Before he was tried, in broad daylight, he crawled over the prison walls here like a cat and gave us a lively chase of three-quarters of an hour before we captured him. We sent him over to Maui to be sentenced and before receiving his sentence there he made a bold attempt at escape but this was frustrated by the jailer. He was brought back here and I took pity on him because of his long sentence. We treated him exceptionally well. We explained to him that good conduct would probably secure him a pardon. A short time afterwards he made a dash for liberty at Makiki. He was at large for ten days and during that time secured a revolver with which he threatened to kill the watchman out there and later he tried to murder Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth, but we got him. Of course after these three attempts at escape and the attempt at murder we had to add a ball and chain to his dress. He was always overbearing towards other prisoners and always seemed ready to kill a fellow prisoner on the slightest pretext while he has since made many threats to wipe out all of the officers of this prison. He admits having served time in the southern prisons of the United States. This latest attempt at escape showed that he was thoroughly bad and the threats he has uttered also show that he means business in case he gets a chance to kill an officer. We now have him in a darkened cell.

"So much for Woods. As to Ed. Williams—he is only a short time man and by good conduct his term would have been a very short one. Recently he seized a ten-pound sledge hammer and started to kill a fellow prisoner. He struck at his head and the man raising his arm to shield himself had it skinned in a frightful manner. Of course we have to protect our prisoners and Williams was given a ball and chain to prevent further attempts at murder of his comrades.

"Bob Williams came here with only a two-year term. By good conduct he could have reduced this considerably. We gave him easy work as a cook but at the first opportunity he got a file

**Fine Luau Planned  
In Honor of  
Winning.**

**Committees Will Take  
Up Task of Preparing  
for Event.**

Republican success at the polls will be celebrated by a monster luau, if the plans which have been made are carried through by the general committee. The proposals call for a great feast at some central point like the Capitol grounds at which there shall be provided a varied bill of fare for something like 5,000 people, and at which there shall be such a review of the voters by the men who won, as will show the integrity of the Republican column and outline the future course of the party.

The plans for the feast have been under way for the past week, in fact since the returns showed that Prince Kuhio was the winner of the polling. The members of the Legislature elect began the work of preparation, and their first duty was the making of an estimate of what might be done and what it should cost. The price was fixed at \$2,500 and it was decided that there should be every element of the old fashioned feast made prominent in the luau, and that in addition there should be a parade of the voters reviewed by the candidates who won.

The final meeting of the members elect held yesterday morning passed a resolution that the feast be prepared and that the central committee take charge of it and make it a success. The report set forth as well that there has been donated for the purpose of meeting the expenses \$425 and that meats for the affair had been promised to the extent of something like \$250 more. This would leave to be furnished not more than \$1,800, and it is the belief of the men interested that this could be secured within a short time.

When this report was received by the members of the central committee at the meeting last evening there was little discussion of the matter. It was the unanimous opinion that there should be some such celebration of the success of the party, and on motion a committee of which E. C. Winston is the chairman, was named for the purpose of securing the funds or at least of making at a meeting this afternoon, a report upon the practicability of carrying through the plans for the luau.

It was represented to the committee that there are several firms in the city who have in mind the tender to their employees some such feast in celebration of the victory and they will not make their feast personal but will be willing to join with the committee in some such general celebration of the victory which means so much to the Republicans and the people of the islands in general. It is said to be the intention to draw no lines in this feast but to make it one which will include everyone no matter of what party, as it is intended that the entire people shall make merry.

The intention if possible is to have the tables laid on the lawn on the makai front of the executive building. The meats will be cooked in the rear and every arrangement will be made which will mean the quick and fresh service of the people. There will be a concert by the band in the dinner hour and it is hoped that the bands from the Oregon and the New York will be kept in readiness to add to the festive occasion.

It is expected that the affair will be set for Saturday evening of this week.

### Old Senate Fau.

The Home Rule claim that the old Senators are entitled to seats at this special session is effectually set at rest by the election certificates which these senators now hold. They were issued by High Sheriff Brown two years ago and he stated yesterday that they were dated from the day of the last election to November 4th.



## GRITTY OVER THE CABLE

### Bureaucrats Jump To Attack It.

(By Telegraph to the N. Y. Tribune.)

WASHINGTON, October 13.—Army and Navy officers attach deep significance to the special dispatch from Honolulu in the Tribune today announcing an agreement between the British Colonial Cable Association and the Pacific Commercial Cable Company to establish a line between Fanning Island and Honolulu. They regard such an agreement as a serious step toward the United States government and as menacing American interests, not only in Hawaii, the Philippines and China, but wherever it is essential that this country should enjoy telegraphic communication in the commercial and military theatre of the Pacific. It strengthens the opinion they have expressed for the last four years, that a government line across the Pacific would be the only means of insuring constant communication with Manila or other American ports, except through the devious, expensive, and easily interrupted European channels now in operation. This announcement, they think, fully confirms the conviction they have so often expressed that the Cable Trust has never seriously entertained the proposition to build a Pacific cable on which the United States could rely in an international emergency, and that its recent representations to the contrary before committees of Congress were designed solely to deter the government from building its own line. The generous terms offered by President Roosevelt to the Pacific Commercial Cable Company through Attorney General Knox nearly two months ago have been studiously and insolently ignored, army and navy officials say, by the controlling officials of that company. Nevertheless, reports are of frequent occurrence in the public press that the company is going rapidly ahead to lay its line from San Francisco to Honolulu without seeking permission to land on American territory or paying any attention to the guarantees demanded by the executive as prerequisite to any and all operations. Without any legal status in Hawaii, and in defiance of the President of the United States, the company now arranges with the British government to land the military cable there, an undertaking which is declared by officers to be the height of impudence, especially in view of the following hitherto unwritten historical incident:

#### A PROPOSITION REJECTED.

In 1893, when Great Britain was doing all in her power to encourage the construction of the Canadian-Australian cable, connecting all important Pacific Ocean possessions and strategic bases, and when the attitude of the American administration toward Hawaii was peculiar enough to be misunderstood, the State Department was sounded by the British minister as to whether the United States would object to the acquisition by Great Britain of one of the minor islands of the Hawaiian group, purely for use as a cable relay station and not for naval purposes. It was represented that the facility of operating a submarine cable was as the square of its length, and that the distance from Vancouver to the nearest British point, Fanning Island, was 3,600 knots, a much longer span than any cable in existence or proposed, and that the 600 miles saved by way of Hawaii would remove the greatest obstacle to the consummation of the project. The Secretary of State replied emphatically, in terms which left no opening for argument, that the proposition could not be entertained for an instant. Several years ago the subject was again cautiously broached, and was met with a more emphatic refusal.

Now under the close operating agreement which binds all the cable companies, there would be little or nothing to prevent the British colonial military cable receiving all the advantages of a practical concession hitherto refused if it were permitted to reach Hawaii through the collusion of a so-called American company, which admitted before Congress that it is a party to agreements with the great British cable monopoly, the Eastern Extension, which prevent it from accepting the President's stipulation that the cable to Manila shall be extended to the Chinese coast.

#### DANGERS IN THE AGREEMENT.

The strategic question involved by the landing of the British imperial and colonial cable in Hawaii, the military key to the Pacific, is unimportant, however, in the opinion of the army officers, compared with the grave menace to the completion of the great cable across the Pacific to Guam and Luzon in the immediate future. The line from San Francisco to Honolulu, especially with a connection to Fiji, New Zealand, and Australia, would quickly prove commercially remunerative, and there is every likelihood that its promoters, unbound by any such guarantee as President Roosevelt has sought to exact from them, would decline to lay and operate the long stretch across the Pacific, which would admittedly have to create and handle enormous business besides government messages to pay dividends. The agreement announced in the Tribune would leave Guam and Luzon indefinitely at the mercy of the Eastern Extension Company, not only as to delays and rates in ordinary times, but as occurred before the protocol of 1893

## THE MAUI ELECTION

### Aftermath of the Battle of the Ballots.

MAUI, Nov. 8.—The election passed off most quietly in all the fifteen precincts of Maui, Molokai and Lanai. The weather being pleasant excepting for some light showers on East Maui, it brought out a full vote. Only those voters disabled by sickness stayed away from the polls.

The distinguishing characteristic of the occasion throughout almost every precinct was the early attendance of the electors. At Wailuku, with a registration of 468, a line of waiting citizens nearly a mile long was reported during the early morning hours and by noon 300 of the total number had voted.

At Hamakua, of 189 names on the list but twenty-five remained at 1 p. m. It was the same story in Makawao and other places. In most of the smaller precincts the polls would have been closed several hours before five if it had not been for one or two sick men who could not be present at the voting places. The only precinct to count the ballots before the appointed time was Precinct No. 11 at Huelo. At 3:15 p. m., the news was telephoned all over the island that Kulaniana'ole had "drawn first blood," winning over Wilcox by 23 to 12, a good augury for Republicans.

No news as to results in other sections was obtained until after dark and then it seemed that the Republicans were in the lead until about 9 p. m., when the Home Rule stronghold, Wailuku and Lahaina were heard from and it was known that Kulo had but ten votes the advantage of his rival Wilcox. This indeed was a great victory when the statistics are compared with those of 1900, and that it is recalled that Maui is the home of Wilcox who was born and bred at Ulupalukua and who now has two brothers living there.

Still great anxiety was felt until Molokai was heard from concerning the fate of the representative ticket. Mr. Dickey's election as senator being already conceded. At least four of the "lanamakaiananas" were thought to be safely chosen, but all at once the Republicans grew selfish and wished for the whole six.

Although the telephone remained open all night no report from Molokai was received until Wednesday morning when a boat flying the stars and stripes brought the news to Lahaina that the Republicans were again victorious—and that all the Republican candidates were elected with the exception of Louis von Tempisky, who was seventh on the representative list, being only nine votes behind the sixth successful candidate.

His failure of election is much regretted. Still he made a most gallant fight for it and it is thought that if it had not been for a campaign lie put into circulation (so it is stated) on Molokai by a prominent Home Ruler, the Republican ticket would have received much stronger support at the Settlement and in the Pukoo precinct.

The lying rumor was that Wilcox was dead and that the haole had stolen his body.

The rumor of Wilcox's death was in circulation all over Maui but did not influence the voting.

Chairman Pogue of the Republican District Committee is to be congratulated on a Republican victory gained by hard and constant fighting against great odds. The victory was more complete than was anticipated by the most sanguine.

Superintendent E. B. Carley should be heartily thanked for his courtesy in communicating the returns during the night of the 4th. The work at the office until midnight was a great strain upon his throat and vocal organs. He remained on duty until 3:30 a. m. Wednesday morning.

was signed, would prevent the United States from communicating at all by wire with its own possessions if this country should ever happen to be in a state of belligerency with countries other than Great Britain. Officers of both military services, while not disposed to regard England or any of her colonies as even remotely likely to quarrel seriously with the United States, nevertheless declare that every nation is a possible enemy, however strong international friendship may be, and that the United States, with all its recent experience in the use and misuse of cables in war time, in message espionage and cables conveniently out of order at critical moments, should be the last nation to contemplate the deliberate creation of conditions which are repugnant to every American officer who has given thought to the subject.

The President, in announcing the conditions upon which the Pacific Commercial Cable Company should be permitted to build the cable from the United States to the Philippines by way of Hawaii, Midway, and Guam, acted on the advice of Admiral Bradford, who has devoted many years to this matter, and it is likely that he will be asked for information before any cable laying is permitted between San Francisco and Honolulu. General Greeley, who had charge of the West Indian cables during the war with Spain, and who has built up a network of lines throughout the Philippine Archipelago and connected the posts of Alaska with the outside world, is also prepared to give the president some valuable points on the cable monopoly and the extreme dangers of the deal announced from Honolulu.

## SENATE SESSION MAY BE CALLED

### Gov. Dole Favors Summoning New Members Here for Action.

Governor Dole will call the Senate in extra session to convene on November 20th, according to the plans which he has discussed with members of his official family and Republicans who have been at work during the campaign in the central committee of the party. While the decision is not absolute, it has been talked of in the council and the Governor himself has expressed himself as in favor of such action.

The fact that the wish of the men who made the victory of Tuesday possible by their management of the campaign was for such a session, was communicated to the executive yesterday by a sub-committee who laid before him the following resolution, passed by the committee:

Whereas, there exists a vacancy in the Treasuryship of the Territory of Hawaii; and

Whereas, the appointive power rests concurrently with the Executive and the Senate of the Territory; and

Whereas, in the filling of this office, the confidence of the community in the conduct of its financial affairs must be restored; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to wait upon the Governor and request him to call immediately an extraordinary session of the Senate for the purpose of filling the vacancy in the Treasury.

The question was then taken up and discussed at some length by the Governor and his advisers and they are said to be all of the one opinion, that in this way and this way only may there be a satisfactory settlement of the difficulties which surround the present situation in the government.

When the announcement of the Advertiser that such a step was contemplated, was read yesterday morning, there was a great deal of comment on the streets. There is majority of the people who look upon the plan as one which will result in the greatest good for the people, in that it may bring about a harmonious agreement between the members of the Senate and the Governor through conferences, which will mean rapid and effective work during the session of the legislature which is to meet in February.

There are others who believe that the course is the wrong one and they say that there is no necessity for such action.

## PARIS BEATS OUT DESHA BY A ONE VOTE MARGIN

### Later Returns Change the Result on Hawaii. Wilcox Carries the Island of Lanai.

(Special to the Advertiser.)

HILO, November 7.—Official returns from Laupahoehoe filed with Sheriff today change previous announcement of election of Desha and give Paris a majority of one. Election of Fernandez will be contested by both the party and Pritchard.

In addition to the above message to the Advertiser a telegram was received by Chairman Crabbe of the Republican committee last evening which contained the same facts, showing that the election of Paris had been by the narrow margin of one vote. This message stated that the senatorial candidates had received the following totals: Palmer P. Woods, 1,123; John D. Paris, 1,055; Stephen Desha, 1,054.

This was not all the news brought by wire and mail yesterday, for the Mauna Loa fetched the official returns from Maui, Molokai and Lanai. According to these Wilcox succeeded in carrying one island of the group. This is the island of Lanai, where, out of 21 votes, the delegate won by a majority of three.

This cuts down the majority of Kulo in the district by that number.

#### Suspected Diamond Thief.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.—Phillip Lambale, alias Phil Bailey, was arrested last night on suspicion of having stolen uncut diamonds to the value of \$8,000 from the firm of Wechter & Weinman in the Masonic Temple last Saturday. Members of the diamond firm recognized a photograph of Lambale as that of a man who had been seen on the sixth floor of the temple building on the afternoon of the robbery. Several detectives were detailed on the case and it was soon learned that Lambale was in Chicago after having been absent several months in the East.

Word has been received from Hilo of the death of Captain Robert Andrews, presumably from poisoning. The brief dispatch does not say whether the death was the result of suicide or murder. A coroner's jury is now investigating the mysterious affair.

tion at this time as the governor has the power to fill the vacancy now existing and matters may run along without any disagreements until the regular session meets. It is held by some of these men that the expense feature will make an argument against the party with the Home Rulers.

On the other hand there were persons yesterday who went further and urged that the legislature as a whole should be called, so that there might be passed a loan bill. Some of these advocates of immediate action said that they believed that Congress must act upon any loan bill, and in consequence if there was not action before the regular session it could not be completed in time to send over to Washington during the short session and consequently there must be a wait of a year before any such monies as might be derived from the sale of bonds will be available.

This contention is not well founded, for Section 55 of the Organic Act provides: "Nor shall any such bond or indebtedness be incurred until approved by the President of the United States." This can be secured if at all without congressional action.

Already there are candidates for the various offices which will be in the gift of the Senate. Among the Senators here there is a sentiment for Senator Clarence Crabbe for president of the body. He is the only man who has come out for the place. His election is fairly assured however. Senator Crabbe says that he is not on any state and is not trying to pull any other candidate through with him.

For the clerkship, which was so far a job for Cayless, there are three candidates with several islands to hear from. William Savidge is one of these and William H. Coney, of the committee, is another. Maui has a candidate in the person of Noah Auli. For sergeant-at-arms James Shaw has the lead, and his good run in the Fifth district has made him many friends and he may win the place. W. J. Coelho and John E. Bush are out for the interpretership. There may be no interpreter, however, for the short special session. One slate was made up yesterday with the names of W. H. Coney, Coelho and Emil Ney for the elective places, but there was some question as to the success of the ticket.

## HOW NECKAR WAS LOST

### Story of How King Came to Take Island.

A good many people will remember the stirring day in the spring of 1894 when Minister King got on an inter-island steamer, after sending aboard a big flagpole and a Hawaiian ensign to fly for it, and made all haste for Neckar Island, followed later in the day by the British cruiser Champion, which had been lying in the harbor. It was rumored then that the Champion had been instructed to annex the island for a cable station, and that Captain King's trip was made to outwit her. The sequel of the story, giving inside facts hitherto unknown to the Hawaiian public, follows:

OTTAWA, October 18.—Much interest is manifested in the expected announcement by Sir Wilfrid Laurier regarding the attitude of the government in permitting the United States to lay a cable from Honolulu to connect with the all-British Pacific cable at Fanning Island. A report has been received from Honolulu that this permission has already been granted, but it is not credited in Government circles here.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has just returned from England, where, it is believed, arrangements were completed.

Those in authority say that such a concession to the United States would threaten to a certain extent the independence of the all-British cable project, and could serve no other purpose than to enable the United States company to compete, perhaps unfairly, with the state-owned cable between Canada and Australia.

When, in 1894, Sir Sanford Fleming, of Ottawa, was in England promoting the Pacific cable project, he urged upon the imperial authorities the necessity of securing undisputed possession of Neckar Island, near the Sandwich group, as a convenient landing-place for the cable, being only about 2,400 nautical miles from Vancouver. The British Government promised to act, but the admiralty would not be hurried in the matter of sending a man-of-war to Neckar to hoist the flag on the island. The utmost secrecy had to be maintained. After some delay the vessel sailed for Neckar Island, but only to find on arriving that the Hawaiian flag was already flying over that territory. The mission had failed and only by a few hours.

It was long a mystery how the British plans were foiled, but it is a mystery no longer. About the time the British commissioner left Ottawa to do the flag-hoisting a certain Australian cabinet minister visited Ottawa on his way home. The secret of the territory-grabbing expedition was whispered in his ear with every confidence in his discretion. But upon his arrival in Honolulu he called on President Dole, and in the course of a convivial evening let out the secret. Next day a steamer sailed with the Hawaiian flag on board for Neckar Island.

Neckar Island lost to Great Britain, there was nothing to do but to have the cable carried on to the next red spot on the route, which was Fanning Island, 3,561 nautical miles from Vancouver, making the longest stretch of cable in the world.

J. Millma, the second Jap charged with "slavery," waived examination before Commissioner Gill on Saturday and was held to answer to the Federal grand jury. His bond was fixed at \$2,000.

## Furniture

Some of our new fall stock is now here.

### Dining-room Sets Dining Tables

Round and square.

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THERAPION is sold by the principal chemists and druggists throughout the world. Price in England, 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. In order to state which of the three numbers is required, and observe that the word "THERAPION" appears on the British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

## Heywood

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# FITCH FILES HIS CLAIM

## The Marcus Island Title Before Hay.

By the last steamer there was sent forward to Washington the application of the Marcus Island Guano Company for a money indemnity for the loss of Marcus Island, or for the restoration of their rights to the speck in the mid-Pacific. The application is placed in the hands of Ex-Senator John M. Thurston who will present it to the State Department.

The documents sent to Secretary Hay go to prove the ownership of the island by Captain Fitch. Affidavit is made by Captain Fitch of his discovery of the island and the hoisting of the American flag and the subsequent visit after the claim was made. The correspondence with the Japanese government is set out in full and there are also photographs illustrating the landing of the party from the Julia E. Whalen and of scenes on the island.

As the matter now stands the Marcus Island Co. is liable to forfeiture of the bond of \$50,000 filed with the State Department, in which it was agreed that proper facilities for the removal of the guano deposits must be made within twelve months. As it is now impossible to do this the Honolulu promoters are up against a serious proposition.

An exhaustive brief has been prepared by Col. Fitch in support of Captain Rosehill's claim to the island. Mr. Fitch in his view of the case claims that:

"So far as Rosehill's individual rights are concerned it is true, that he might have lost them ultimately, by non user, or by abandonment. Such abandonment might have been effected by a formal instrument, filed with the Department of State, or it might have been presumed from failure to occupy the island. But such presumption can only be indulged in, when the owner of land, or of an easement such as a road or alley, or of a water right, absolutely abandons or discontinues for a period as long as is necessary to acquire an adverse title to real estate under the statute of limitations. In few of the States is this period fixed by statute, at less than ten years, and at common law it is twenty-one years. Captain Rosehill was not physically absent from Marcus, more than seven years at any one time, and between his last visit in 1895, and the Japanese advent in 1896, the period was less than one year. In any event, if Rosehill was guilty of neglect, that was a question between his government and himself, with which the government of the United States had no concern; and Rosehill's laches, if there were laches, was condoned by the United States when it accepted his fifty thousand dollars bond, and issued to him its license to occupy Marcus Island.

"There is another view of the law under which if we cannot obtain the island we ought to obtain from Japan indemnity for its loss.

"If the State Department shall hold that the action of Secretary Blaine in 1889, in filing Captain Rosehill's papers, did not constitute an acceptance, by the United States, of sovereignty over Marcus Island, and that the action of the department in 1902, in accepting a bond from Captain Rosehill, was not an acceptance of sovereignty, because in 1889 the claim of Japan intervened. If the State Department shall hold that the United States has never claimed or exercised sovereignty over Marcus Island and if the Guano Act of Congress is not to be considered at all in this connection, it still appears:

"First. That Captain Rosehill, by his acts in 1889 acquired possession of, and a right of property in, and that this right so acquired became vested by the building of a house, and a year's actual occupation.

"Second. That this right was still existing and undisturbed by any adverse claim, when, in 1895, he again landed on the island.

"Third. That the Government of Japan does not claim that its subjects made any formal claim to the island, or attempted any permanent occupancy of it until 1896 or that the Japanese Government recognized Marcus as a part of its possessions until 1898.

"Fourth. That the rights of property acquired by Captain Rosehill in 1889, and re-asserted in 1895, could not under the laws of Japan, or of any other civilized power have been lost by abandonment, or non use, during the brief period that existed between his occupancy, and the advent of the Japanese.

"Fifth. That these rights were still existing when Rosehill and his men were expelled from the island by the Japanese Government officials, in August, 1902.

"Sixth. That conceding that the United States has no claim to sovereignty over Marcus, yet its citizen has a just claim against Japan for the value of his property forcibly taken from his possessions.

"Seventh. That it is the duty of the United States to present his claim.

"If the Department of State shall coincide with these views, the Marcus Island Company will be ready to supply it with proofs as to the actual value of the island, which I may state informally is the value of the guano there deposited. This under the Act of Congress, is four dollars per ton—less than one-half of its actual value. The extent of these deposits is not known, and the Government of Japan prevented us from ascertaining with any degree of accuracy, but there are conjectured to be between one hundred thousand and one million tons.

# FIGURES SHOW HOW MAUI CAST VOTES ON TUESDAY

SECOND DISTRICT—KONA, KAU AND KOHALA, ISLAND OF HAWAII. For Delegates.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Kuhio	147	58	127	129	123	14	41	67	751
Wilcox	172	21	65	59	49	25	42	16	485

For Senators.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Apiki	6	3	21	21	23	9	52	13	148
Desha	54	37	72	127	64	7	46	21	412
Maekau	34	30	51	46	22	6	55	25	269
Paris	69	21	100	186	105	17	43	37	578
Pua	105	41	44	22	46	27	62	35	580
Woods	239	39	72	38	32	22	46	3	491

For Representatives.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Apiki	8	4	21	107	23	6	49	12	230
Greenwell	74	22	86	168	72	16	13	17	458
Kaliniwa	9	3	78	22	4	1	15	6	128
Kaniho	196	37	63	37	26	19	51	9	438
Kekaula	10	11	43	15	3	2	72	40	197
Kelliko	64	20	115	141	73	3	8	22	426
Koaouli	84	10	32	29	24	9	9	9	279
Lazaro	13	3	4	20	36	34	19	1	187
Makahalupa	51	25	105	141	59	29	26	1	436
Malulani	5	12	18	8	11	4	14	1	74
Monsarrat	41	19	45	42	26	11	44	64	342
Naope	94	13	24	17	40	13	26	3	231
Pulaa	255	60	25	88	11	7	42	32	548
Uliama	96	22	54	119	102	21	41	5	440

Candidates, 1902.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Kalaniana'ole	129	70	79	20	9	151	81	19	42	136	23	29	112	49	23	969
Wilcox, R. W.	99	79	111	61	12	272	15	18	41	40	12	30	78	44	42	944
Clark, T.	37	51	13	17	0	78	5	1	40	16	7	21	23	0	8	317
Dickey, C. H.	114	53	44	13	6	120	78	21	28	134	22	27	55	17	824	
Kamakee, J.	4	2	3	3	0	6	5	7	2	2	4	1	5	5	53	
White, Wm.	74	34	120	41	8	198	9	9	3	9	9	55	36	37	631	
Aukai, D. H.	8	5	2	3	0	5	3	9	9	3	9	1	8	6	66	
Beckley, F. W.	97	77	103	45	11	255	14	15	31	30	6	25	84	49	44	886
Forsyth, A. K.	28	36	11	12	0	37	5	2	44	11	8	21	11	0	6	237
Hala, W. P.	111	50	40	16	6	129	76	25	119	21	27	128	49	17	827	
Hilho, J. K.	96	50	109	55	10	238	13	15	18	15	2	66	50	37	776	
Kalama, S.	107	57	25	14	6	139	83	15	55	146	23	32	101	46	19	895
Kaumakaoe	22	10	3	15	0	27	3	4	8	8	1	0	24	2	10	127
Kawaloha	93	37	92	41	9	224	14	12	11	24	2	63	45	40	709	
Kellinai	117	69	59	19	8	177	79	17	56	123	21	35	105	62	24	949
Kookoo	88	38	92	40	8	252	8	17	28	23	5	16	70	48	41	774
Maekau	87	29	120	43	11	198	10	19	22	25	5	26	70	47	35	738
Nakaleka	114	74	36	12	8	122	73	15	23	118	19	19	47	13	787	
Naki, Pala	18	71	11	10	0	32	3	4	18	11	7	14	16	1	3	219
Pall, Philip	115	48	85	37	10	141	76	15	28	116	29	25	90	46	15	867
Richardson	36	46	20	7	0	49	5	3	15	12	10	32	18	2	7	262
von Tempisky	110	40	46	12	6	131	76	16	40	115	18	12	90	47	19	779
Wailehua	68	31	72	29	9	213	4	9	9	1	2	71	44	29	600	

## THE KONA ORPHANAGE IS IN NEED OF MONETARY AID

Report of Kona Orphanage for October, 1902.—During the month six children have been received; one little boy a year and a half old, a girl three and a girl four years old, whose father (a Norwegian), deserted his family, leaving them in poverty. The neighbors and Associated Charities have been caring for them. Mrs. Berger, manager of the Associated Charities asked me to take the children. On the same boat with these children came two native boys, ages seven and eleven years, who have neither father nor mother, and whose grandmother, with whom they were living, was too old and feeble to care for them. Also one Russian-Native boy, orphan, thirteen years old sent by Mrs. Berger, manager of the Associated Charities.

I received a letter a few days ago from a lady in Hilo asking about putting two children here, ages eight months and seven years. She said that the mother recently died and the father must labor.

We now have forty-four children. The expenses during the month are as follows: salaries, \$165; labor, \$20; food, \$41.70; household supplies, clothing, bedding and incidentals, \$132.47; total, \$359.17.

Money received during the month: Miss Harrison, \$5; Miss Felker, \$10; Miss Beard, \$288; money taken in at orphanage, \$5.40; total amount for month, \$309.40.

Services and articles received: Miss Felker, clothing; Mrs. Godfrey, clothing; Mrs. Madra, clothing; Miss Harrison, one week's work at orphanage; Mrs. Cockburn, twelve dozen quarts of

grape jam; Mr. Chas. F. Hart, one book for library; Miss Belle Johnson, one book for library; Miss L. A. Tisdale, two books for library; Mrs. Monroe (Tarrytown, N. Y.), five books; Mrs. Anna R. Hill, two books; Dr. Elkin, two books; Mrs. Hendrickson, children's story books.

We now have fourteen hundred dollars in the treasury which will last but four months at the present rate. Painting, whitewashing, repairing and building to the amount of four thousand dollars should be done within the next four months. This is the only place in the islands which provides a home for children of all ages and nationalities. More than two thirds of our children are from Honolulu. This institution has been open and receiving children for three years, and during all that time, but \$2,243 has been contributed by Honolulu people, and \$695 by people on the other islands and in California. I would not ask any one to help if I had money of my own, but I do intend the needy children shall be cared for. It is God's work and some one will send the money. As I write I am watching a delicate little baby whose father never owned him and whose mother forsook him. Why don't I have a nurse for him? Because I want to make the little money that I have care for as many as possible of the poor homeless little ones. I cannot go to Honolulu to solicit—am needed here. You who are able and willing, please send me the money or deposit it with Bishop's Bank for Kona Orphanage.

ALICE F. BEARD, Manager of Kona Orphanage.

## NOT ALASKAN FRONTIER MARKS

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 30.—Archibald Cameron, road superintendent, who has just arrived here from Porcupine, says the line of boundary monuments alleged to have been discovered and stated to be the demarcation of Alaskan boundary are ruins of stone huts built by the Indians of the interior, where they met those of the coast on a neutral ground about sixty-eight miles from tidewater and about ten miles beyond the timberland.

He describes the origin of the huts as follows:

"The Indians of the coast and those of the interior were jealous of each other; in fact were hereditary foes and it was after generations of bitter feuds that an armistice was established between them. Before the arrangement of this aboriginal modus vivendi the interior or Stick Indians were not allowed to hunt or trap on the Pacific slope, the coast or Chillas Indians holding all the territory which lies between the sea and the mountains and as their particular reserve.

"When the Russians established trading posts on the coast of Alaska, the Chillas sent envoys to the Sticks and proposed peace terms so that their furs could be exchanged. A truce was made by which the Sticks were allowed to come across the divide laden with furs to a certain point where the Chillas met them with a stock of goods from the store houses of the Russians and there at stated times of the year a great Indian fair was held. A meeting place was outside of the timber line and as no wood was available the Indians built stone huts of the most primitive construction and those huts were used in common year after year by the trader. These were the so-called monuments."

## WILL TRY AND REFORM STAGE

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—Members of the Church Club have become affiliated with the Actors' Church Alliance of America at a joint meeting in this city. Heretofore the membership for the alliance has included only theatrical folk and clergymen.

The members of the Church Club who pledged their support to the movement did so after listening to the story of the Alliance told by the Rev. Dr. Walter E. Bentley, rector of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre and General Secretary of the Alliance. He explained for the first time how the alliance has planned to "knock out" the immoral plays in America.

A committee of clergymen has been appointed, he said, to visit the various plays, and to ascertain which are fit for the religious men and women to see and hear, and for the children to know about. That committee, he said, includes several of the first clergymen in New York.

The information collected by those men will be sent to pastors of the churches in every city in the country, and those men, with sympathetic, influential members of their congregations, will work quietly among the people and induce them not to patronize the plays when they come to town. A similar course will be pursued with plays that are found worthy and elevating, the ministers and laymen asking their friends to attend. It is hoped, he said, that in a few years a complete reform of the stage in America may be brought about.

Dr. Bentley declared that the stage is a means by which many existing evils might be remedied, but he declared it to be under the present conditions degrading and demoralizing.

# CONVICTS PLOTTED TO GET GUNS

## Had Arranged to Shoot Their Pursuers.

The life of Warden Henry, and perhaps of several police officials, might have been sacrificed by the three negro desperadoes of Oahu prison, who escaped and were quickly recaptured on Thursday, had not their carefully laid plans gone wrong, for the negroes had made arrangements to secure arms and ammunition, but the man who was to have got these failed to carry out his part of the program.

For weeks the three negroes have been laying careful plans for escape and revenge upon the prison officials, and particularly on Warden Henry, whom all have declared to be an enemy, and whom they say they will murder at the first opportunity. Recently a sailor got a short term in Oahu prison. He was employed in the same gang at Makiki as the negroes, and to him they confided their plans of escape and asked his cooperation. They realized that he would soon be free, and figured out to a nicety the day of his release. They told him of the wrongs they alleged had been done to them, and said they would be avenged and would compensate the man of the sea liberally for any help he might give them. The sailor thought it best to keep on friendly terms with the trio during the time he remained in prison and so promised to do anything they wished, knowing that the promises would not have to be kept.

The negroes showed him a tree near the lantana bushes and but a short distance from where they were working. They declared that they would run, in making their escape, by the tree and then into the dense lantana thickets of the hills back of the quarry. They told the sailor that he should get a gun or revolver and ammunition, which should be placed at the foot of this tree, and when they were escaping they would secure it as they passed and beat off any pursuit that might be made by police.

The sailor readily agreed to do this. He also agreed to have the gun in place by Thursday, and so on that date the three negroes made a break for liberty. They chased right by the tree, but found no gun there, for after being released from prison the sailor decided that his best course would be to get a ship and start on the work of the sea again. He did not get a vessel immediately and yesterday morning read of the escape of the negroes. Then he told the story as related above to Captain Bray of the Sailors' Home.

That Woods, the life man, is a most desperate character, no one doubts. While being brought into the prison after his recapture he joked with the officers escorting him. "I'm in for life; no reason for this. If I got to stay there I'll make some reason for it. You wait, I will kill some one," he said, and a moment later he espied a Hawaiian girl whom he had seen each morning and evening on his march to and from the stone quarry. He shouted: "How do do!" The girl shook her head and said: "Too bad, too bad!" The three negro convicts are now in solitary confinement in darkened cells.

Shot for a Joke.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—After suffering intense pain for two days, asserting vigorously, meanwhile, that his foot had been injured by a charge of shot from his own gun, Charles Hasser of Union Hill has confessed that he



## MEN, WOMEN, HERE IS HEALTH AND STRENGTH

Sick and Weak People: I can cure you with Electricity, as I have cured thousands of others. I can make the blood circulate in your veins, the nerves tingle with vigorous life and the spirit of energy show itself in every move of your body. I have told you that Electricity is "Life," and now all scientists and doctors are approving my claim. Let me prove it to you; let me show you how my method of applying this great power has revolutionized medical treatment.

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DO YOU SUFFER? If so, don't hesitate, don't waste your time on drugs, which give no strength. Wear this life-giving appliance as I direct and it will cure you. Come and see me today. See what has been done for others. Test it free, get my free advice and follow it. You will find it the road to health.

READ MY BOOK. I have a book which every man should read (one for women also). It tells facts that are of interest to every man who wants to remain young in vitality at any age. Send for this book today; if you can't call, I mail it, sealed, free. If you call I will give you a free test. Remember, my belt does not burn, though you feel the current and can regulate it. I warrant it to give a strong current for years, though no man who uses it right needs it over three months. Cut this out and act today.

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"	"	175.	" 135.
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Note these figures—Nothing like them were offered before. Substantial reductions on all other vehicles. Harness, Whips, etc. likewise reduced.

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Lemon Soda,  
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## SUES ON A \$4,000 NOTE

### Robinson Hears a Very Queer Case.

Judge Robinson yesterday began the hearing of the suit of John Poroda vs. Harry Armitage, as administrator of the estate of Frank Peroutka. The trial brought out an interesting story, told in depositions taken at Winona, Minn. Poroda is a butcher in the city of Winona and claims to have loaned to Peroutka the sum of \$4,000 for which he has his note. The validity of the note is disputed by the widow of the deceased, who seeks to prevent the payment of the amount alleged to have been borrowed. Armitage as administrator has in his possession about \$7,500 in sugar stocks which were given to his care by Peroutka, at the time of his death. The deceased was a Bohemian tailor who committed suicide in this city in April, 1900, leaving a public statement in which he consigned all his property to Armitage directing a number of bequests, and providing for the payment of the remainder to Poroda. From the tone of the statement at that time, Peroutka was evidently not on good terms with his wife, but left her some property.

The deposition of Poroda which was read in court, showed him to be a butcher at Winona. He claimed to have lent the money to Peroutka in bills of small denominations, which he stated had been kept in his ice box, as he had no safe. Evidence was introduced also to show that at least a part of this amount had been deposited in Honolulu with the American Savings and Trust Co. The plaintiff's case was concluded yesterday afternoon at the hour of adjournment and it will be taken up again this morning.

The suit of Alice Hutchinson vs. Hawaiian Tramways Co. is to follow the Armitage case.

**THE BROWN CASE.**  
A non-suit was granted by Judge Robinson in the case of Camacho vs. Brown on the ground that the defendant was being sued as High Sheriff instead of marshal, which position he held at the time of the alleged injury to Camacho. The attorney for plaintiff announced that a new suit would be instituted against Brown as Marshal and no appeal would be taken.

#### CRIMINAL COURT.

The story of an unsuccessful attempt at a double tragedy was told yesterday in Judge De Bolt's court in the trial of the case of the Territory of Hawaii vs. Umemoto. The defendant in this case is the Japanese who is alleged to have cut the throat of his mistress, Hachio by name, at the residence of F. J. Lowrey. Following that he attempted to commit suicide by hanging himself. Jealousy is alleged to have been the motive for the crime. Umemoto is charged with assault with intent to commit murder.

The prosecution was closed yesterday at the time of court adjournment and the hearing will be resumed this morning at 9:30 o'clock.

Pedro Molino, a Porto Rican, was found guilty of receiving stolen property, by a jury in Judge De Bolt's court yesterday morning. He will be sentenced Wednesday morning.

The following criminal cases are set down for hearing today: No. 24, 30, 37, and 39.

#### THE DOLE CASE.

Judge Gear yesterday, upon motion of ex-Judge Humphreys, made an order requiring E. P. Dole to pay to his wife, alimony of \$150 per month and attorney's fees of \$250. This was all the attorneys asked, and she was awarded the full amount.

The hearing on the motion for temporary alimony had lots of comedy in it. Mrs. Dole was present in person and whenever there was occasion interjected a word or two in a heavy aside to her counsel, which could be heard all over the court room and lent much interest to the proceeding.

There was some objection to the hearing yesterday on the part of the defendant because of the absence of an order, but this irregularity was waived and Mrs. Dole went on the stand. Mrs. Dole testified that she was utterly destitute and living upon the bounty of Judge Humphreys, who, she said, had advanced her \$75 in cash and guaranteed her other bills. Her expense, monthly, she figured as follows: Lodging at the Moana \$90 per month, laundry, four or five dollars per week, estimated car-fare fifty cents per day, hack hire, \$20 per month, and clothing, stockings, tooth powder, tooth brushes, etc., she could not say, though she testified that she had but recently spent \$15 for incidentals.

On cross-examination Mrs. Dole said she had received a postal order but had not cashed it. The bills from the Moana she said had been sent to Judge Humphreys. Judge Stanley asked her if she didn't think \$30 a month a little high to spend for hack hire when she was destitute, to which the reply was that she was still the wife of the Attorney-General for the Hawaiian Islands and must maintain her position.

E. P. Dole, also put on the stand for the plaintiff, testified that his personal expenses were \$150 per month and that he had given 25 shares of Wailuku Sugar Co. stock to C. D. Chase in trust for his son. Shares in Island Realty he considered of no value. He said he had given away all his salary since the "trouble" had begun; previous to that

time he had given half of it to his wife. This Mrs. Dole vigorously denied. While the story of the gifts was being told Mrs. Dole whispered "He's just like Santa Claus," in a voice audible all over the room.

Judge Stanley gave notice of appeal. The defendant was given forty-eight hours in which to pay alimony, court costs and attorney's fees.

#### WANTS HER DOWER.

A petition to admeasure dower has been filed by W. R. Cattle who is trustee of the estate of Hiram Kolomoku Pahau. The petitioner recites that Pahau left a widow and six children, and his estate has not been administered upon for family reasons, and on account of a growing diversity of interests it became daily more difficult to adjust such interests. Finally a trust deed was made by which the property was conveyed to W. R. Cattle with orders to sell it, excepting the Kawaiahao homestead.

The proceeds of such sale amounted to \$4,926. It is further set out that Henry Pahau, Jr., conveyed his interest in his father's estate to the American Board of Foreign Missions for \$350 but that his widow did not convey her dower interest in the property. Pahau, the younger, has also since died and his widow married Stephen Mahaula and she now wants her dower. Using the tables of dower petitioner says that the widow is entitled to \$229 and that he has offered her \$285 but she demands \$415. The petitioner asks for a citation, that the widow may be brought into court and her dower admeasured.

### JUDGE LITTLE IS AGAIN REVERSED

The Supreme Court handed down a unanimous opinion yesterday reversing Judge Little of Hilo in the case of H. Hackfeld & Co. vs. Hilo Railroad Co. The suit was to enforce a lien upon certain property of the defendant for work done by J. H. Smith and W. W. Corey who agreed to do grading for the railroad near the Olaa plantation. The contract was sublet to Herman Elderts to whom the plaintiff furnished wheelbarrows, tool, powder, etc., and for which plaintiff was not fully paid. Judge Little found for the defendant, against whom suit had been brought for the balance due Hackfeld.

The Supreme Court sends the case back to Judge Little for a new trial. The syllabus is as follows:

A material-man of a sub-contractor is one of the class designated by Section 1 of Chapter 21 of the Laws of 1888 as entitled to the lien therein provided for. Such material-man is given the lien by the statute even though no contract to furnish the materials is entered into by him with the owner of the structure.

A material-man has a right to rely upon the lien given him by law as well as upon the personal liability of the sub-contractor and the presumption is, in the absence of any showing to the contrary, that in furnishing the materials he intends to avail himself of both remedies so far as necessary.

The fact that the materials are charged on the material-man's books to the contractor alone affords some evidence that they were furnished on his credit, but is not prima facie evidence that his credit was relied on to the exclusion of the credit of the building.

Cash advanced to a sub-contractor to be used by him in paying the laborers engaged in grading the line of a railroad, is not, within the meaning of the statute, either labor or material to be used in the construction of such railroad.

When the declaration has been filed and process issued, with the intent that service be made promptly, proceedings have been "commenced" within the meaning of the provisions of Section 2 of Chapter 21 of the Laws of 1888 that "the lien shall continue for three months, and no longer, . . . unless the same shall have been satisfied, or proceedings commenced to collect the amount due thereon by enforcing the same."

### LABOR EXPERT ON VISIT TO MAUI

WAILUKU, Maui, Nov. 8.—The News says: Victor S. Clark of Washington is visiting the islands for the purpose of reporting to congress on labor conditions in Hawaii. He has been on the islands for the past three months and has already visited all of the islands except Maui. He reached Wailuku on Thursday, and will remain here for the next week.

The attention of our new representatives is respectfully called to the crying need for a wagon road from Huelo to Nahiku, also a tourist road up Iao valley.

The Ladies Aid Society of Makawao hold a bazaar sale at the residence of Mr. H. P. Baldwin at Spreckelsville next Friday evening, November 14.

Honolulu mail arrived on Wednesday evening at nine, and was distributed at once, quite an innovation on the ordinary methods, which was much appreciated.

Oil fuel is becoming popular on Maui, and as soon as the difficulties in its application as a heat producer are mastered, it will entirely supersede the use of coal.

Work is nearing completion on the Lahaina water system, and the time is near at hand when the people of the palm-tree town will not have to go dry, even if two or three saloons are closed there.

With the present complexion of the legislature a county seat and a new schoolhouse are in sight for Wailuku. Co. T. N. G. H., has secured the use of the new Iao tables for a drill shed. This will make a handsome drill yard.

Shipping is quite dull at all the Maui ports at present, and will not revive till the new crop of sugar is ready to be moved.

The Republicans celebrated their victory on Maui by an impromptu but jolly luncheon at the Court House on Wednesday evening.

## SOME PRESENT CHANGES IN THE CHINESE EMPIRE

Read at Ministerial Union Nov. 3rd, by Rev. R. W. Thwing.

As we look toward this colossal empire, it is difficult for us to know or realize the many changes that are slowly but surely taking place. During the past year or two since the troubles at Peking, we have heard much of the so-called reforms in government and administration. Alas, much of this is only on paper. Because of greed for money and territory the nations have missed the grand opportunity of inaugurating real reform. But changes will come, and are now working, but as is generally the rule it is from the people first. The missionary, the newspaper, the school, are making the people think.

#### EDUCATIONAL CHANGES IN CHINA.

The future of China must depend largely on the enlightenment of her people. Important changes are now being made in the educational system all over the empire. The Chinese Recorder says, "much of the new education in China has originated from the proposition made by the Protestant missionaries of Shansi that, as one of the settlements of the terrible massacres in that province in 1900, a university be established to teach western learning, and fifty thousand taels per annum be devoted to it. This proposal was made in June, 1901, and the two Chinese Plenipotentiaries approved of it."

"Two months after this, an edict was issued for establishing a university in each of the eighteen provinces. In the autumn of the same year the young and progressive governor of Shantung, Yuen Shih-kai, promptly opened the Shantung University, asking Dr. Hayes to be principal. After being promoted to be the viceroy of Chihli, Yuen opened a university in that province in May of this year with Dr. Tenney as principal. The University of Shansi, though first conceived, was, owing to unavoidable delays, only opened in June, with Rev. Mair Duncan, M. A., as principal. It begins with a larger foreign staff of professors and better equipment of apparatus than any of the others."

Another remarkable change is taking place in the matter of education for girls. This year on June 7th witnessed the departure for Japan of eight young Chinese lady students, under the chaperonage of a Madame Wu, the wife of a Chinese M. A., Mr. Wu Chih-hui, a native of Wusueh, who also accompanies the party. These eight young ladies are to undergo a course of three or four years' education in Japan. This is a decided step in advance for China; all the young ladies belong to distinguished families amongst the gentry and literati of this province.

#### UNION WORK.

One of the most important educational changes in China, from a missionary standpoint, is the plan for denominational union and co-operation, in the educational and medical work of different mission boards.

I can best explain this plan for union work by giving extracts from a recent paper by Dr. Sheffield of the American Board. He sums up the work already done separately by four of the Protestant missions in North China. The Presbyterian Board has had a well equipped Christian college.

"The physicians of the London Missionary Society have done good work in medical instruction. The Methodist Mission has an educational institution known as 'The Peking University,' a large name chosen not to describe present achievement but future hope. It has two well developed departments—literary and medical. The entire plant was swept away in the fury of the Boxer upheaval. The educational work of the American Board is conducted at Tungchow with well developed academic, collegiate and theological departments. Tungchow was formerly a city of sixty or seventy thousand inhabitants, but it experienced the double scourge of the Boxer movement and the occupation by foreign troops, and at the present time has but twenty or twenty-five thousand inhabitants. The new college buildings with foreign houses were entirely destroyed. Fortunately the school was not in session and but one of the students perished, while one hundred and forty of the church membership were cruelly destroyed without mercy shown to a single individual."

At a meeting for the discussion of the question of educational union Dr. Sheffield urged the benefits not only of educational union but of a deeper movement that would finally accomplish the unification of the native Protestant Christian church of China. "I believe he said that fifty or a hundred years hence the names of Presbyterian, Methodist, Congregationalist, etc., will in China be only historical in their meaning. However at this discussion difficulties of administration were urged, and it was questioned whether after all the best work would not be accomplished by each body within its own accustomed organization. Some months later a committee was appointed by the London Mission to agitate the question of educational union. The American Board Mission responded by appointing a similar committee. As the result of an evening's discussion by these two committees, it was proposed to unite in building up and sustaining three schools—collegiate, theological, medical—with a woman's college in sight. At this point the Presbyterian Mission was invited to join the union, and cordially responded. It has been understood that the Methodist institution could not modify its present organization, but on consultation with representatives of this school the gen-

erous proposal was made that the present large grounds belonging to the university—about twenty-five English acres—be made over to the union university and the various departments be built up in close relations."

This plan was very acceptable to some, but others felt that it would be better to have the schools nearer to the various stations, where mission work is being carried on. At last a modified plan was developed by the committee of the four missions. The two scientific and literary colleges at Peking and Tungchow should be rebuilt by the Methodist or American Board Mission; the London Mission would build the medical department; and the Presbyterian Mission would in like manner build up the theological department; but the teachers for all these schools should be supplied from the four missions. Each of the four mission boards will appoint three members of a Board of Trustees which shall be a corporate body with power to hold property in its own name. These trustees will have direction of the entire university educational work. Missionaries teaching in a given department will be supported by their respective Boards.

Special departments will for the present continue to be the property of the mission building up the department. On the mission field there will be a Board of Managers, six appointed by each mission. This Board will have control of all departments of the university, appointing teachers, arranging curricula, etc. Each mission represented in the union will have the privilege of placing a teacher in each of the schools at once. In the two collegiate departments, when twenty students from a given mission are under instruction, a teacher from that mission will be required. In the medical and theological departments there will be equality in the teaching staff from the outset.

In the discussion representatives of the Methodist mission said that they had no anxiety as to the type of theological teaching their students would receive in such a union theological school, that they had used a theology with their classes (prepared by a Presbyterianist) for many years. The speaker said on this occasion that he was sure that the Methodists were as good Calvinists as the Congregationalists and Presbyterians, and the two latter a little better Armenians than the Methodists! "We hope for the best results in thus permitting theological students to listen to the setting forth of the great truths of our common Christian faith from the lips of those who represent slight denominational variations, but who stand together for all that is vital in the Christian spirit and purpose."

There are several manifest and important benefits that will be experienced by all denominations from this plan of educational union. (1) There will be considerable economy in the teaching force. In Christian schools in China giving instruction in Chinese learning, in specific Christian and Biblical lines, and in western science and general literature, the number of teachers required is out of proportion to the number of pupils. In union schools larger classes can be organized without increasing the number of teachers. (2) There will possibly not be economy in the expenditure of money for the educational plant and equipment, but this plant and equipment will be far more complete than it otherwise would have been. (3) The enlargement and unification of educational work will tend to improvement in the grade and quality of teaching and benefit in students a respect and enthusiasm for learning that could not be awakened and sustained in smaller schools. (4) Perhaps the unifying effect on the general mission work will be the grandest result of all.

This is a most noteworthy effort in the direction of union work on the mission field and will do much to strengthen the cause and make clear to the Chinese what Christianity stands for.

The Chinese so often ask why we have so many names and fail to see why there are so many differences in our Christian church. We are all one with one Master and the time is coming when on the mission field at least this unity will be clear to all.

#### OTHER CHANGES—MORE PROGRESS OF MISSION WORK.

Reports come of many additions to the churches. New and larger churches are taking the places of those destroyed. There is a spirit of friendliness toward Christians.

#### GOOD NEWS FROM CANTON.

The Rev. A. A. Fulton reports, June 1st, that during the previous seven months, 234 adults were received by baptism into the Christian Chinese church.

The six chapels destroyed during the Boxer troubles have been rebuilt. In one case a deed of property worth \$1,200 was handed to the mission by a few native Christians, and they also agreed to supply nearly all the money to erect a chapel, the cost to be in the neighborhood of \$2,000.

The hospital for women and children was formally opened in June, 1902, by the Honorable Robert McWade, U. S. Consul. This is the first hospital to be set apart exclusively for women in southern China. The Chinese gave the lot, costing \$3,000.

The foundations for the building of the Women's Medical College have already been laid, and the building will soon be completed. This structure is very beautiful, and will be of untold value in the education of women. What the Chinese women suffer through lack of proper medical help cannot be adequately described. The hospital is nearly self-supporting.

The Medical College will be self-supporting from the start. A Chinese woman has given 7,000 Mexicanos (\$3,500) for the purchase of a piece of property next door to the hospital. The gift was conditioned on

the erection on the ground of a hospital ward for children. A portion of the money for this children's ward has already been secured.

A building to be used as an annex to the college, and known as the Nurses' Training School, is also in process of erection. The cost of this extra building has been defrayed by a gift of a thousand dollars from a generous friend of the Board. The entire plant—Hospital, Medical College for Women, the Ward for Children, and Nurses' Training School, will be worth it, the neighborhood of \$20,000.

#### Pray for Canton.

So chances for the better are coming throughout the whole of China. May the time soon come, when a new and Christian China may stand in strength and power, commanding the respect of all nations, making her own people happy and being a blessing to the world!

### WANTED TO MARRY ALICE ROOSEVELT

WAUKESHA, Wis., Oct. 25.—Ferdinand Kenzel, a laboring man residing at Delafield, was yesterday examined as to his sanity and committed to the hospital. He is laboring under a delusion that he has been promised the hand of Alice Roosevelt as soon as the President should die. He has made plans for a wedding. There were several unusual features about the case. He had bought a ring at a toy store, which he declared was given him by the President in behalf of his daughter. This ring was one which retails for about ten cents, and has a green glass setting. At his home he has another ring, brass, eighteen carats fine, with which he was to make Miss Roosevelt his bride. Then he had also purchased some linen table cloths of turkey red, napkins of bandana blue, and other similar home furnishings. He said they would have to start cheap, but maybe Teddy would give him some white stuff later on. He is well educated, and speaks five languages fluently.

### THE WATER CURE NOT POPULAR

HAVANA, Cuba, October 25.—General Hernandez, Governor of the state prison of the island, has been removed from his position. The removal was the result of a complaint to the Supreme Court in which it was charged that he administered to the prisoners as a punishment for violation of the prison regulations not only the so-called "water cure," such as was practiced in the Philippines by the American soldiers in the province of Samar, but that he also frequently used the old Spanish bastinado, in which the prisoners are bound prostrate on the ground and a lash applied to the soles of their feet.

General Hernandez defends himself by a statement in which he claims that in administering such punishment he simply followed the precedent established by the United States Military Police Supervisor Pitcher, of the Eighth Infantry.

When Bryan was recently on the island, Hernandez says, he visited the prison and was, during his tour of the institution, shown the special room in which such punishments were administered, together with all the attachments for the carrying out of the same.

### ARE NEGRO CONVICTS DESPERATE CRIMINALS?

(Continued from page 1.)

that had been used in the kitchen to open tin cans and placed this in the bathing room and told Woods he could get it to file his way out of prison. Well Woods could not have filed his way out in a year with that particular file but the incident showed that Williams was a scamp and we gave him the ball and chain. Then he promised us to be 'good' and as a result we took off his ornaments. A few days afterwards he made the run for liberty at Makiki.

"Now out of 237 prisoners here only two had the ball and chain at the time the men attempted to escape. That shows that there must be something radically wrong with those men who had it."

"As to the statement concerning the plot to secure guns I believe that the story was correct. We had discharged a sailor and the fact that the three negroes ran in the direction of the three spoken of shows that they evidently expected something there."

A few moments later the Warden issued instructions to permit a reporter to see Woods. The negro was in a darkened cell and when the heavy steel door of this swung back the negro seemed pleased to meet an outsider.

"Hello Woods," said the reporter. "How do you do?"

The reporter explained who he was and Woods then rapidly spoke of his troubles.

"The reason I tried to get away at Makiki was because I get moods once in a while and then I make it hum. They say I have a lot of friends outside who want to get me a pardon. Well, I don't believe in the pardon. Those people do a powerful lot of talking but nothing else. They ain't no pardon coming and I guess I can't use that way to get out of prison. No, I haven't got anything special against Warden Henry or the guards but you just let me catch that Maui judge napping and I'll do some business. They can't stow Woods away quite so easy. I've got the right on my side and I'll show the people who put me in prison. It was not a fair thing and I have a fairer right to even it up."

When asked if he intended to go right on making escapes or attempts at them he only laughed. Solitary confinement will not soften Woods much. His will is as hard as steel.

All around the prison the other convicts seemed satisfied with conditions prevailing and Warden Henry pointed out this fact and then wished to draw the attention of critics to the fact that he really had "bad men" who required careful watching in the persons of the negroes.

## THE MONEY THEY SPENT

### Candidates Make Statement of Expense.

Candidates who were voted for at last Tuesday's election are beginning to file statements of their election expenses with Secretary Cooper, as is required by law. Four of the candidates have already filed their statements, and all must be in within two weeks. The law provides that this statement shall be filed within twenty days of election, and the unsuccessful as well as the successful candidate must comply with the law.

If the four statements already filed are any criterion very little money was spent during the campaign by any of the candidates. Edgar Cayless, candidate for Senator on the Home Rule ticket, went through the campaign with an expenditure of but \$56.50. Of this amount \$25 went for the filing of his nomination papers, and another \$25 to Jesse P. Makainai, vice-president of the Home Rule party, for the expense of meetings. Cayless also paid \$2.50 for printing and \$4.00 for bus hire.

S. K. Kaili, a Republican nominee for the House on Kauai, spent \$129 for campaign expenses. He paid \$25 himself for filing papers, and the same amount for personal expenses. He expended \$10 for public meetings, and clerk hire and watchers cost him similar amounts. Then he spent \$20 for expenses of messengers, \$2.00 for advertising, \$2.00 for stationery and \$1.50 for traveling expenses on election day.

S. Lazaro, independent candidate for the House in the Second District, Hawaii, only gave in one item, \$12, as the cost of traveling to Kauai.

Matulani, also of the Second District, spent \$56 for election expenses, his money including fee for filing, watchers at the polls, etc. He appends the statement that nothing was expended for pol.

The following sections from the election laws, which are made a part of the Organic Act cover the filing of a statement of election expenses; not only candidates but committees as well being required to make such a return:

Section 31. Within twenty days following any election, each candidate, and each agent or committee acting for or on behalf of any candidate, shall file with the Secretary of the Territory an itemized statement of his or her expenses by, for, or on behalf of such candidate for election, showing each amount expended, the purpose or object for which each expenditure was made, and the person or persons to whom made; which statement shall be sworn to by each person making such expenditures, and shall be open to public inspection.

#### STATEMENT WHEN NO EXPENSES ARE INCURRED.

Section 32. If a candidate or any agent or committee acting on his behalf has or have incurred no expenses on account of such election, he and they shall file within twenty days after the election with the Secretary of the Territory, a sworn statement setting forth such fact.

#### EXPENSES LEGALLY INCURRABLE.

Section 33. The following expenses, and no other, may be legally incurred by or for a candidate for election as Senator or Representative, viz:

1. His personal expenses as a candidate.
2. Expenses of printing and advertising.
3. Cost of stationery and postage.
4. Expenses of public meetings.
5. Rent and supplies of committee rooms not to exceed one for each polling place.
6. Salaries of not more than one clerk and two messengers for each polling place.
7. Salaries of not more than one watcher on election day only, at each polling place.

#### To Advertise Hawaii.

Plans for advertising Hawaii were discussed Saturday at a meeting of the directors of the Merchants' Association. Two advertising propositions have been submitted to the association, one from the "Friend" which asks the organization to take a page in the forthcoming anniversary number. The other proposition was from Collier's Weekly which is to issue a special Hawaiian number in December with an article by Senator Thurston.

There was a discussion also of the plan to secure the endorsement of the labor organizations to the memorial of the Merchants' Association which was presented to the Senate Commission.

#### Masonic Temple Tax Fraud.

CHICAGO, October 29.—The Masonic Temple tax fraud case went to the jury tonight, after State's Attorney Deneen, in his argument against the defendants, Captain Williams and Luke Wheeler, had roundly scored the attorneys for the defense. Mr. Deneen's arraignment of the opposition was very bitter. He publicly accused them of being guilty of deliberate and malicious misrepresentations of the evidence.

The jury reached a verdict within two hours, but the nature of the decision is not known, as the jurors retired for the night, under instructions from the court to return a sealed verdict in the morning.



## INSURANCE

**Theo. H. Davies & Co.**  
(Limited.)  
AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND  
MARINE INSURANCE.

**Northern Assurance Company**  
OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND  
LIFE. Established 1824.  
Accumulated Funds £1,975,000.

**British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co.**  
OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE  
CAPITAL £1,000,000.  
Reduction of Rates.  
Immediate Payment of Claims.

**THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.**  
AGENTS.

**IMPERIAL LIME**  
99 15-100 Per Cent Pure.

The very best Lime and in the  
best containers.

In Lots to Suit.  
Low Prices.

**CALIFORNIA FEED CO.**  
AGENTS.

**Olaa Sugar Co., Ltd.**  
ASSESSMENTS.

The twenty-fourth and final assess-  
ment of 10% or two dollars (\$2.00) per  
share has been called to be due and  
payable December 20, 1902.  
Interest will be charged on assess-  
ments unpaid ten days after the same  
are due at the rate of one per cent (1%)  
per month from the date upon which  
such assessments are due.

The above assessments will be pay-  
able at the office of The B. F. Dillingham  
Co., Ltd., Stangenwald building.  
(Signed) ELMER E. PAXTON,  
Treasurer Olaa Sugar Co.  
May 12, 1902. 2383

## Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PUR-  
IFIER AND RESTORER.  
IS WARRANTED TO CLEAR THE  
BLOOD from all impurities from  
whatever cause arising.  
For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and  
Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, so-  
res of all kinds, it is a never failing as-  
sured cure. It  
Cures Old Sores.  
Cures Sores on the Neck.  
Cures Sore Legs.  
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the  
Face.  
Cures Scurvy.  
Cures Ulcers.  
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.  
Cures Glandular Swellings.  
Clears the Blood from all impure matter.  
From whatever cause arising.  
It is a real specific for Gout and Rheu-  
matic Pains.  
It removes the cause from the Blood  
and Bones.  
As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste  
and warranted free from anything injuri-  
ous to the most delicate constitution, it  
either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers  
to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WON-  
DERFUL CURES

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles  
of 50 each, and in cases containing all  
the quantity, sufficient to effect a  
permanent cure in the great majority  
of long-standing cases. By ALI CHEN  
JIST and PATENT MEDICINE VENDOR  
ORR throughout the world. Proprietors  
THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUN-  
TIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, Eng-  
land. Trade mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE".

**CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.**

**CAUTION.**—Purchasers of Clarke's  
Blood Mixture should see that  
they get the genuine article. Worthless  
imitations and substitutes are sometimes  
palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The  
words "Lincoln and Midland Counties  
Drugs Company, Lincoln, England" are  
engraved on the Government stamp, and  
"Clarke's World Famed Blood Mixture"  
blown in the bottle. WITHOUT WHICH  
NONE ARE GENUINE.

**CASTLE & COOKE CO., LTD.**  
MONOLULU.

**Commission Merchants**

**SUGAR FACTORS.**

**AGENTS FOR**  
The Ewa Plantation Company.  
The Waiwala Agricultural Co., Ltd.  
The Kohala Sugar Company.  
The Waiwala Sugar Mill Company.  
The Fulton Iron Works, St. Louis, Mo.  
The Standard Oil Company.  
The George F. Blake Steam Pump.  
Weston's Centrifugal.  
The New England Mutual Life Insur-  
ance Company, of Boston.  
The Aetna Fire Insurance Company, of  
Hartford, Conn.  
The Alliance Assurance Company, of  
London.

**RUBBER  
STAMPS**

## MONEY FOR HILO DOCK

**Contract Let and  
Bonds Will Be  
Sold.**

HILO, November 7.—The stockholders  
and directors of the Hilo Dock Com-  
pany held a meeting last Monday in  
the offices of the First Bank of Hilo and  
transacted important business in con-  
nection with the financial and con-  
struction phases of the big improve-  
ment. The meeting confirmed the sup-  
plementary contract made with the Ter-  
ritory binding it not to take over the  
dock until after a period of five years.  
This deal was made in order to facili-  
tate the floating of the dock bonds, the  
men who are to furnish the money not  
caring to advance the same for a short-  
er length of time.

The contract for building the dock,  
made with the Hawaiian Engineering  
and Construction Company was also  
confirmed and it is thought actual work  
will begin by the 20th of the month.  
F. J. Amweg who will have charge of  
the work will arrive in Hilo November  
19th. The metal for the dock will  
arrive by the Roderick Dhu in the  
meanwhile.

The money to be realized by the com-  
pany from the sale of bonds will be  
\$75,000, which will be furnished by the  
territory.

The directors of the company were  
also authorized to close a contract with  
the Hilo Railroad Company under the  
terms of which all the freight handled  
by that road will also be handled by  
the new dock company. This includes  
besides the Puna and Olaa sugar, the  
freight of several other large concerns  
and brings the dock company an addi-  
tional valuable asset.—Tribune.

**WILL GIVE UP GARDENING.**

Two white men who have been en-  
gaged in truck farming in Kaunama  
for four years past have decided to give  
up and return to California. They say  
that the first cabbages grown by them  
were so large that it was necessary  
to use an axe to cut them. Afterwards  
they grew smaller with each successive  
planting until now they cannot grow  
one as large as a baseball. The men  
have enough fertilizer with each crop  
but it seems that the plants, when quite  
young are attacked by a small white  
fly which obstructs development. Pine-  
apples thrive well and reach an average  
of seven pounds each. Up to date no  
pest has attacked their plants and the  
men say that after an experience cov-  
ering a period of four years during  
which they paid great care and atten-  
tion to the soil they have decided that  
pine and bananas are the only fruits that  
will thrive and that the returns from  
those are not sufficient to warrant their  
remaining.—Herald.

**WON THE MOCK ELECTION.**

J. Castle Ridgway, Republican dis-  
trict committeeman, introduced a vot-  
ing innovation in the schools this year  
which should become the regular prac-  
tice each campaign. He enabled the  
school children to vote upon the respec-  
tive tickets in the field for honors.  
The election was held last Friday in  
the schools at Hilo, Mountain View,  
Papahou, Haahoe, Onomua, Hukakau,  
Honoum, Pepeekeo, Pohakupuku, Lau-  
pahoehoe, Pauhilo, Kaapahu, Honokaa  
and Kukuhaele.

The total vote cast by these young  
Americans was 743, of which 491 were  
for Cupid and 252 for Wilcox. The  
school children were provided with  
printed ballots and they went through  
with the process of voting with the  
same sense of dignity and display of  
decorum shown by their elders last  
Tuesday. They were allowed to vote  
without any electioneering from old  
people and their collective ballots show  
a great preponderance of Republican  
sentiment in the rising generation.

The Republican senators Desha and  
Parle received 452 and 408 votes respec-  
tively. Pua and Woods received 219  
and 249 respectively while the independ-  
ent candidates received less than 100  
each. The school boys also elected the  
Republican candidates for the House  
with a whoop. Lewis received 429  
votes, Kauwila 408, Paly 401 and Pitche-  
ard 415. Fernandez led the Home Rule  
ticket with 223 votes.—Tribune.

**LITTLE SUSTAINED.**

The district magistrate sustained the  
circuit judge in the Lyman-Winter  
case. The case of the Central Meat  
Market vs. Frank L. Winter came up  
before the district magistrate last week  
on a new motion to open the judgment  
against the garnishee. Judge Hapai  
was obliged to hear argument on the  
decision of Judge Little and after sev-  
eral days of consideration sustained the  
reasoning of the circuit judge and  
granted the motion to reopen the case.  
An appeal has been taken from the de-  
cision of Judge Hapai sustaining Judge  
Little and the entire matter now goes  
before Judge Little to find out whether  
the latter will sustain the former.—  
Herald.

**JAPANESE CELEBRATION.**

Monday was Japanese day in Hilo  
and the members of the colony in this  
district gathered in force at Hoolulu  
park to celebrate the birthday anniver-  
sary of H. I. J. M. Emperor Kinjo.

A number of invitations had been is-  
sued to white residents and they were  
well represented in the grand stand.  
The committee in charge of the stand,  
Mr. Shimamoto, had arranged so that  
one section was devoted to their ex-  
clusive use. The morning was given  
up to athletic events, which seemed to  
be very much enjoyed. The fencing by  
several sets of Japanese residents was  
particularly enjoyed by the Japanese  
and was watched with open-eyed won-  
derment by the white visitors. The  
afternoon was given up to horse racing  
and there were some very interesting  
events. In the evening there was a  
performance at the Japanese theatre

and the place was crowded to the limit  
of its capacity.—Herald.

## NEWS NOTES

An aerial there will be good racing at  
Hoolulu park on New Year's Day. Man-  
ager McKee has announced a five  
race card which will attract the best  
horses on the island. Besides the racing  
there will be an effort made to hold a  
polo tournament with Hilo, Honolulu,  
and Maui teams competing. There has  
been an offer of \$100 to bring over the  
Honolulu and Maui polo teams.

The Hilo polo team with eight or a  
dozen horses will be at the polo tour-  
nament at Kapiolani park, Honolulu,  
November 23d. The horses will be ship-  
ped November 14th, the men following  
on the next boat. The team will con-  
sist of Messrs. C. N. Prouty, Dr. Irwin,  
Ted Guard, Ronald Kennedy and W. T.  
Balding. The positions of the men in  
play has not been decided upon yet.

The polo players are practicing regu-  
larly Saturdays and Wednesdays.

C. H. W. Hitchcock has been appoint-  
ed deputy clerk of the Fourth Circuit  
court and will assume his new duties  
in the near future. Mr. Hitchcock is  
thoroughly versed in the Hawaiian lan-  
guage and will prove a valuable addi-  
tion to the court house force.

William Kinney of Kaunama, who  
has been a citizen of the United States  
for a half century, cast his first vote on  
Tuesday. It was a Porto Rican.

It is said that a Porto Rican on Maui  
is recruiting a number of his country-  
men on the different islands with a view  
to taking them back to Porto Rico.

## BUBONIC PLAGUE AND FISH.

**Physicians Say There Is No Con-  
nection Between The Two.**

WASHINGTON, October 28.—Much  
interest has been caused among phy-  
sicians here by a recent report from  
Robert McWade, United States consul  
at Canton, in which he says:

"Apropos of bubonic plague, I feel it  
is my duty to say to you that in my  
experience, fish-eating people are those  
first attacked by the awful scourge, and  
who die from it in the greatest num-  
bers. My experience has been that of  
such able specialists as Dr. John M.  
Swan and Dr. Adolph Razlag, and I  
have noted the same conditions in Bom-  
bay, Calcutta, Bangkok, Hongkong,  
Swatow, Canton and Chinese towns  
and villages along the banks of the  
great rivers and their tributaries. I  
venture to suggest that this fact may  
be worthy of the consideration of the  
medical department of our govern-  
ment."

Mr. McWade's idea of the eating of  
fish as a cause for bubonic plague is  
by no means new, but upon the receipt  
of his report, the Marine Hospital  
service made a thorough investigation  
of it and former similar reports.

It has been known ever since the in-  
vestigation of bubonic plague and its  
causes was taken up by the service  
that most species of wild animals and  
fish are affected with a plague. The  
different families of wild animals are  
affected each by a disease confined to  
it alone.

Some time ago a report came from  
Japan that plague in the human race  
was caused by germs received in the  
eating of fish. The Japanese specialist  
Nickaladi made a thorough investiga-  
tion and after many experiments stated  
that the plague reported in fish  
families was in no way similar to bu-  
bonic plague, and in no way could  
germs from the fish cause plague in  
the human race.

Surgeon-General Wyman of the Ma-  
rine Hospital Service states in connec-  
tion with Consul McWade's report that  
if bubonic plague is prevalent among  
the inhabitants of towns and cities  
along the water front and among fish-  
eating people, it is due only to the ex-  
posure undergone by them, and by their  
insanitary mode of living.

Dr. Wyman explained that it had  
been demonstrated beyond dispute that  
the germs of bubonic plague first be-  
came evident in the lower limbs of  
persons affected, and in like manner  
the plagues attacking wild animals  
were first to be noticed in their feet,  
but although the first symptoms of  
these diseases are very similar,  
their effects and conditions are in no  
way alike.

Regarding the first evidences of the  
disease in the limbs, he said that with-  
out doubt the prevalence of bubonic  
plague among fish-eating people was  
caused by the reception of the germs  
of the disease in abrasions of the feet  
and legs, which was made possible be-  
cause these people wore no shoes or  
other protection.

Dr. Wyman and his assistants are  
positive that bubonic plague is not  
caused by the eating of fish.

## PLAGUE IN YOKOHAMA

YOKOHAMA, Oct. 29.—The bubonic  
plague has broken out in this city and  
the inhabitants of Kargandori Gochome  
have been removed to the former Ka-  
nagawa fort. An area has been isolated  
and the houses purchased for burning.  
The inhabitants of Yumota, alarmed  
by the rumbling in Shiranesau, are pre-  
paring to move.

The sugar consumption tax may be  
increased from 30 per cent to 70 or 80  
per cent to provide funds for naval  
building. A revenue of 13,000,000 yen is  
expected.

## Burglars Use Chloroform.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30.—Burglars have  
succeeded in entering the apartments  
in a hotel in this city, occupied by J.  
B. Lewman and his brother of Louis-  
ville and Judge Van Epps, who was for  
many years trial judge in the Supreme  
court in Atlanta, Ga. A valuable split-  
second watch belonging to the Lew-  
mans was secured. It is supposed  
the burglars chloroformed the  
Lewmans. Judge Epps, who occupied  
a connecting room, was not aroused  
and the property was not missed until  
several hours later. The burglars are  
supposed to have climbed the fire es-  
cape to effect an entrance.

## MONEY MEN ON HAWAII

**The Tour of Sugar  
Plantations Is  
Made.**

HILO, Hawaii, November 7.—The Hilo  
Tribune has the following account of  
the visit of the California capitalists  
to the island plantations: "It is always  
pleasant and refreshing to the people  
of these islands to see the beaming  
faces of parties of tourists—among  
them faces, for the most part, that  
show acquaintance with cooler and  
more invigorating climates than that  
in which we live—but it is still more  
pleasing, and encouraging too, when  
we know that such tourists are not  
alone on pleasure bent and that now-  
adays many of them combine business  
with pleasure, some of them represent-  
ing large moneyed interests on the  
mainland and seeking for investments  
in our huge sugar and other industries.

We have just been favored on Ha-  
waii with a visit from such a party of  
tourists who have passed along the  
whole windward side of this island, in-  
vestigating as they went the various  
sugar estates coming in their way, and  
at the same time drinking the pleasures  
and delights flowing from new beauties  
rising ever before them from nature's  
profusion in the grand gulches lining  
the coast.

The distinguished party alluded to  
was composed of Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd,  
Mr. and Mrs. Crocker, Mr. Tourny,  
Mr. Kalms, and Mr. L. A. Thurston con-  
ducting the party. Mr. John Lloyd  
and Mr. George Tourny represent the  
German Savings and Loan Society of  
San Francisco, and Mr. A. Kalms rep-  
resents the Canadian Bank of Com-  
merce. These two powerful institutions  
are looking toward still further invest-  
ments in these islands and, as we all  
know, our recent enormous expansion  
in the sugar industry and other under-  
takings makes the presence of our dis-  
tinguished visitors doubly welcome.  
Mr. Crocker, who is also a capitalist,  
and has a keen eye to business, is, no  
doubt, making his own notes from his  
own observations and if he hits as surely  
in business as he does with the gun,  
nothing good will escape him, for he  
always kills his bird when no one else  
can see it till it is bagged.

The party landed from the S. S.  
Claudine at Kawaihau on Wednesday  
of last week, and since then, save for  
a slight recollection by the ladies of the  
party of the odors of the steamer, nothing  
has happened to mar their pleasure.  
Hospitality has been extended to the  
party wherever they found it conven-  
ient to make a call. A night and part  
of a day was spent at Pepeekeo, where  
the ladies rested and the gentlemen  
either visited the cane fields or soaked  
themselves under the flow of water  
from the flume. Mr. and Mrs. Deacon  
were delighted to have even the short  
time allotted to them to take care of  
the party. From Pepeekeo a pleasant  
journey was made through Hilo to Olaa  
plantation. Puna and Olaa plantations  
were investigated, and there the party  
had an opportunity of seeing one of the  
largest sugar enterprises in the islands.

Last of all Waiwala plantation, one of  
the oldest on this island, was visited.  
At 9:30 a. m. the party was met at the  
railroad depot by Messrs. Kennedy,  
manager of the Waiwala Mill Co., and  
Alexander Young, one of the owners of  
the plantation, and driven to the man-  
ager's residence, where a short stay was  
made and baggage deposited in the  
apartments allotted to the several  
guests. A drive around the town and  
to Rainbow falls brought exclamations  
of wonder and delight. After return-  
ing to the manager's residence and  
strengthening the inner man a drive  
was taken to the Waiwala House near  
Reeds Bay, where the gentlemen en-  
gaged in sea bathing for a couple of  
hours or so. All are strong and good  
swimmers as is also Mr. Ronald Ken-  
nedy, who had joined the party. A  
little amusement was afforded now and  
then to the ladies—Mr. Crocker and R.  
Kennedy had struck out for sea neck  
and neck laughing and joking till Ron-  
ald suggested the possibility of the  
presence of sharks out in the open,  
whereat Mr. Crocker swung on a pivot  
and struck out for the little bay he  
had just left, leaving Mr. Kennedy far  
in the rear and with an expression in  
his face that Mrs. Crocker said denoted  
fear—at any rate Mr. Crocker is a fast  
swimmer in toward shore.

Another incident, this time at the  
expense of another gentleman, who had  
got hold of a bathing suit much too  
small for him in both latitude and lon-  
gitude which, when pulled upward and  
downward by his friends as a tailor  
does to make believe he has succeeded  
in a good fit, was all right. Had he  
stood still on the rocks high and dry  
the fit might have been all right, but  
when he plunged into the water and  
struck out for the mouth of the bay,  
which he did nicely, the lower part of  
his suit went lower and could not be  
readjusted till he could get on to a rock.  
At this moment Mr. Crocker, who was  
sitting where the man wished to land,  
to assist him up on the slippery rocks,  
took hold of the upper part of the suit  
near the neck, this widened the same  
between upper and lower garments  
very much, and the whole was done in  
such a peculiar manner that, together  
with the other members of the party,  
the victim of the ill fitting suit not-  
withstanding his temporary embarrass-  
ment had to join good naturedly in a  
hearty laugh. Other incidents during  
the bathing caused considerable fun.  
After the seaside frolic all drove to the  
manager's residence again, where the  
ladies rested while the gentlemen took  
a locomotive and a covered car for a  
survey of the cane fields, returning  
before dark and in time to take a fresh  
water bath and prepare for dinner.

About 7 o'clock a sumptuous dinner  
was served, which well whetted appe-

## HAPPILY SURPRISED

A CLEVELAND GIRL'S UNEX-  
PECTED GOOD FORTUNE

How She Was Made Happy After  
Weeks During Which Her Life  
Was Despaired of.

"I had lost hope and so had my fam-  
ily," said Miss Flora Hanna, of No. 349  
Euclid Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio.  
"Two years ago," she continued, "I  
suffered from a severe attack of ty-  
phoid fever. For three weeks my life  
was despaired of and finally when the  
fever left me I was so weak that it was  
a month before I could sit up in a chair.  
The ravages of the fever left me a  
physical wreck. My blood was impover-  
ished and I looked like a corpse. I had  
not the slightest inclination for  
food, in fact the thought of eating filled  
me with disgust. I was listless and  
tired. The tonics prescribed by my  
physician did not strengthen me.

"I had often heard of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People and con-  
cluded I would give them a trial. At  
first the pills did not seem to do me  
much good and I became discouraged,  
but I determined to persevere, thinking  
if they did not do me any good they  
would not do me any harm. But I was  
happily surprised, as I had scarcely  
finished taking the first box when I be-  
gan to improve. I continued until I  
had taken five boxes. My strength  
gradually came back and my appetite  
returned and I was a well girl again.  
I am positive that it was Dr. Williams' Pink Pills which effected my complete  
restoration to health. I have recom-  
mended them to my friends and those  
who gave them a fair trial have always  
been satisfied with the results. A per-  
sistent use of this remedy will ensure  
a good complexion, bright eyes and red  
lips. I know this from experience."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have a  
double action—on the blood and on the  
nerves. It is not claimed that these  
pills are a cure-all, but the very nature  
of the remedy makes it efficacious in  
a wider range of diseases than any  
other. It is a scientific preparation de-  
signed to cure disease through a direct  
action of the blood and nerves. Im-  
poverished blood and badly fed nerves  
are the cause of nearly every ailment  
that affects mankind.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale  
People are sold by all dealers, or will  
be sent postpaid on receipt of price,  
fifty cents a box or six boxes for two  
dollars and a half, by addressing Dr.  
Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady,  
N. Y.

titles enabled all present to enjoy. After  
dinner, speeches in response to toasts  
were indulged in bearing upon the past  
present and future of the sun kissed  
shores of our beautiful islands—Uncle  
Sam's newly found territory. Many  
were the kind wishes expressed for the  
future prosperity of the Territory of  
Hawaii.

## HOW UNDESIRABLE ALIENS GET IN

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—Commis-  
sioner General Sargent of the Immi-  
gration Bureau has made public a re-  
port from Robert Watchorn, special  
immigration inspector, dated Paris,  
August 22, on the emigration to the  
United States by way of Canada. Mr.  
Watchorn says that Europeans who  
obviously are ineligible to enter the  
United States, for several years have  
been directed by agents to Canadian  
points with a view to effecting a sur-  
reptitious entrance into the United  
States over the international boundary.  
Intending immigrants who by reason  
of some disqualification are rejected by  
the lines running to United States ports  
are turned over to the lines running  
to Canada, and with a few exceptions  
they are accepted without question.  
Thousands every year thus find their  
way into Canada and thence to the  
United States.

Mr. Watchorn says:  
"Every steamship agent alludes to the  
fact that the United States immigra-  
tion laws are now being strictly en-  
forced there and in consequence the  
Canadian route is earnestly recom-  
mended as one where any one is ac-  
cepted who is capable of walking off  
the ship, a statement which is invari-  
ably coupled with a gratuitous lesson  
in North American geography designed  
to impress on the emigrant's mind the  
cheering information that Montreal is  
a border city, from which a walk across  
the border is a very easy matter, un-  
attended by any inconvenience what-  
ever, there being no inspection of im-  
migrants at said border.

"The efficient work of the immigration  
officials at New York and other ports  
of the United States not only tends to  
make a farce of the commendable scru-  
tiny exercised at the Belgian, Holland  
and German ports, but serves to stim-  
ulate the work of the unprincipled list  
of European steamship passenger  
agents who regularly send to Canada  
not only those whose admission to a  
United States port is open to doubt,  
or whose admission is known to be  
impossible but also those who have  
actually been denied admission at a  
United States port and who have been  
guilty deported therefrom according to  
law.

"So important a matter has the shady  
immigration become in certain Italian  
and Swiss towns that scores of agen-  
cies exist there where a normal traffic  
could scarcely justify the maintenance  
of a single agency."

In conclusion the report urges that all  
roads into the United States be made  
equally straight and narrow.



There is this  
peculiar thing  
about our Hair  
Vigor: it's a hair-  
food, not a dye.  
It doesn't turn  
your hair sud-  
denly black and  
make it look dead  
and lifeless. But  
gradually the old  
color comes back,  
all the rich color is  
used to have. And  
it also stops falling  
of the hair.  
Even if your hair  
isn't coming out,  
isn't turning gray,  
isn't too short,  
yet you certainly  
want a fine dress-  
ing for it, and here  
it is.

## Ayer's Hair Vigor

It keeps the scalp clean and healthy,  
removes all dandruff, makes the hair  
grow rapidly, prevents it from falling  
out, and does not allow a single gray  
hair to appear.

Do not be deceived by cheap imita-  
tions which will only disappoint you.  
Make sure that you get the genuine  
Ayer's Hair Vigor.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

## You Need These

The articles on display in our  
Ewa window are things you con-  
stantly require.

Those on exhibition are only a  
few we list under

## Kitchen and Butcher Cutlery

ASK FOR WHAT YOU DO  
NOT SEE.

In our Waikiki window we  
have a new style COLD WATER

## GURNEY Refrigerator

with beautiful white enameled  
provision chambers. At a glance  
you can see if it is clean or not.

Also several "JEWELS" of  
which we have thirty-nine  
styles. The merit of these stoves  
and ranges have stood the test.  
A reputation which took forty  
years to build up stands back of  
each and every one.

Come and inspect the JEWEL  
STOVE THERMOMETER AT-  
TACHMENT by means of which  
you can keep the oven just so.

## W. W. Dimond & Co.

LIMITED.

Dealers in CROCKERY, GLASS  
and HOUSEFURNISHING  
GOODS.

53-55-57 King Street.

## THE FIRST American Savings & Trust Co.

OF HAWAII, LTD.

Capital, \$250,000.00.

President ..... Cecil Brown  
Vice-President ..... M. P. Robinson  
Cashier ..... W. G. Cooper  
Principal Office: Corner Fort and  
King streets.

SAVINGS DEPOSITS received and  
interest allowed for yearly deposits at  
the rate of 4 1/2 per cent per annum.  
Rules and regulations furnished upon  
application.

The Queen will leave for Washing-  
ton on an early steamer.

When you cannot sleep for coughing,  
it is hardly necessary that any one  
should tell you that you need a few  
doses of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy  
to allay the irritation of the throat, and  
make sleep possible. It always cures  
and cures quickly. All dealers and  
druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co.,  
agents for Hawaii.



# FISHES OF HAWAII'S WATERS

**Dr. Evermann's  
Fine Collection  
of Them.**

(Special to the Advertiser.)

WASHINGTON, October 25.—United States Consul Haynes, at Rouen, France, sends the following information to the State Department regarding beet root culture and sugar yield in France:

The culture of beets is one of the greatest industries of northern France. The law of 1884 permitted it to flourish in spite of keen foreign competition. But at present, the industry is threatened. The International Congress held at Brussels, to the terms of which France has agreed, will destroy all the benefits of the law of 1884. Foreign markets will be closed to French sugar. The only market will be a home one. The consumption of sugar in France at present is annually about 450,000 tons. The production, which is more than 1,000,000 tons, will be cut down more than 50 per cent—that is, the land utilized for raising beet roots must be reduced one-half.

Sugar producers and manufacturers say that the market would be better if the heavy taxes upon this aliment were taken off. If this is done, the buyer, instead of paying from 50 to 60 centimes (9.5 to 11.5 cents) the livre (1.1 pounds), will find it everywhere for 25 to 30 centimes (4.25 to 5.75 cents)—the only condition, which will save the culture of the beet root. This solution is advocated not only by the agricultural associations in the regions directly interested, but in all others. The project presented some time ago by M. Calliaux, which will doubtless be taken up when the Chambers reassemble in October, provides that all bounties, without any distinction, be suppressed; that the manufacture of sugar become the same as that of any other product; that all accessory taxes be abolished; and that the principal taxes be reduced from 60 centimes to 40 centimes (11.58 cents to 7.72 cents). Very few believe, however, that this will be done.

The Journal Officiel publishes the results of the sugar harvest ended September 1, 1902. The number of factories in activity was 332, and they yielded 9,350,851,795 kilograms (20,614,887,867 pounds) of beet roots, against 8,717,439,216 kilograms (19,218,466,496 pounds) for 334 manufactories in 1900-1901. The average for each factory is thus shown to be 28,165,216 kilograms (62,093,035 pounds), against 26,100,117 (57,540,318 pounds) for 1900-1901. The total output of refined sugar has been 1,111,069,922 kilograms (2,449,564,750 pounds), which is greater by 18,079,054 kilograms (39,857,082 pounds) than that of the immediately preceding harvest. The yield of refined sugar is 11.88 per cent of beet root, against 12.53 per cent in 1900-1901.

Dr. Barton W. Evermann, ichthyologist of the United States Fish Commission, is on his way east from San Francisco with the collection of fishes made by the Albatross expedition in the Hawaiian Islands during the past summer. Dr. Evermann is spending a few days with his relatives in Indiana, and will arrive in this city the last part of October.

The collection he brings with him contains many new and rare specimens, and there are many specimens of the species discovered in the expedition of last year. Many of these are remarkable curiosities, and the coloring of the entire collection is more brilliant and more varied than that of the birds of the world combined. The specimens themselves do not retain their colors in the alcohol in which they are preserved, but drawings have been made which show the beautiful and variegated colorings.

Some of the varieties were found at the bottom of the sea, at a depth at which any land animal or fresh-water fish would be crushed to death by the pressure of the water. At a depth of four miles the pressure of the water is 9,000 pounds to the square inch, and the Albatross made some discoveries at that depth. A fish ten feet long at that depth would support nearly 9,000 tons. The water at that depth is dark and ice-cold.

Many of the fishes have porous bodies, through which the water passes, the weight of the water being thus lessened. Some of them carry phosphorescent lamps, with which they search for food. On account of the expansion of the air these deep sea fishes burst near the surface of the water, and the more delicate specimens especially disintegrate entirely. It is not among these specimens that the beautiful coloring is found. Below the light level the color is dark and but slightly varied. The fact that many varieties have phosphorescent light has suggested to the scientists that there is much phosphorescent light at the great depths of the sea, and as all of the fishes have eyes there is certainly some use for them. Experiments with photographic plates proves that the sunlight penetrates but a short distance, so that it must be upon some other kind of light, or a new kind of X-ray not known to science, that the fishes of great depths depend. A thousand varieties have been taken below two miles, and of these little is known, since the collection is so small that none has been dissected on account of the value and rarity. Half of the bed of the ocean lies below this depth, so that science has a wide field for study. It is not likely that the larger fishes

have been caught in any of the dredging, being powerful enough to escape, or wary enough to avoid the net. The trap invented by the Prince of Monaco for deep-sea fishing is sometimes used, but that, too, would hardly capture a monster of the deep. The fact that science has discovered a thousand varieties of life in all this expanse of sea indicates that it is a fish world of itself of which man knows little or nothing, so that the stories of sea monsters and sea serpents may have some suggestion of truth, even if they are in themselves the result of imagination. The deepest soundings made by the United States were nearly six miles, so that there may be another and a lower world far more mysterious.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

## GREAT ENGINEERING FEATS

Never before in the history of the world have so many grand engineering feats been in progress or in contemplation as at the present time.

In Africa the completion of the great dam across the Nile at Assuan a few weeks ago marks the first step in restoring to Egypt the fertility which made it the granary of the world in the time of the Pharaohs. When supplemented by that at Assiout, at a total cost of \$25,000,000 for the two dams, Egypt will have a reservoir of a billion cubic yards of water every year, thus removing the annual fear of shortness of crops dependent upon the risings of the Nile. When the great "Cape to Cairo" railroad scheme, born of the brain of Cecil Rhodes, the "empire builder," and now taking practical shape upon the conclusion of the Boer war, has only become a fact England will not only demonstrate her superiority over "the Dark Continent," but also her fitness for leadership by giving to it a greater relative rank and importance in the world than it has held since the building of the pyramids or the fall of Carthage.

In Asia the building of the trans-siberian road by Russia has marked an era in that continent's progress. In Europe the Simplon tunnel, begun in 1898, is more than half completed, and it will probably be finished in two years on schedule time.

As to America, the completion of the Chicago drainage channel at a cost of over \$50,000,000 and the subway now in progress in New York are engineering feats that in an earlier period would have been ranked among the "wonders of the world." The Canyon Diabolo viaduct of the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad and the Mount Tamalpais Railway near San Francisco are further illustrations of railway engineering of the kind that conquered the Rigi and Pike's Peak, made the summit of Mount Vesuvius a railway station and gave to travelers the picturesque views of the Mauch Chunk, Mount Lowe and Mount Washington railways. South America also has similar and perhaps even greater engineering feats in mountain railroad climbing.

Most of these great engineering triumphs are the result of private enterprise and are proofs of the value of individualism as a factor in the world's progress. What governments can do has been shown in the trans-siberian enterprise and will be exhibited on a still grander scale in the near future by the greatest of all modern engineering feats—the building of the isthmian canal, to which the resources and faith of the government of the United States are pledged.—New York World.

## WOMEN IN JOURNALISM.

Not a few of the women who have gained notable success in the newspaper field within the past decade have graduated into higher literature, such as play writing and story writing, and have thus achieved additional reputation. Others have sunk the undoubted promise of their future into the more pleasant paths of domestic life.

The question of the suitability of the journalistic field for women is one which may be looked at from many vantage points. Where there are so many who have made successes in this line, who shall say that it is not a desirable one. The same rule applies to this as to every other walk of life requiring good health and nerves, grit, perseverance and steady, earnest industry. It is generally acknowledged that the work of journalism is a difficult one even for men. A woman, over-sensitive, and not of good constitution, and, above all, without plenty of pluck, might better choose some other arena for her battle with life than a newspaper office.

There are, of course, numerous departments of the work, such as book reviewing, art criticism, fashion writing and the like, that are admirably conducted by women who are rarely brought in contact with the actual life of the office and its politics, but these positions are the plums that do not fall in every lap, but are apt to come as rewards for harder work in other fields. The almost constant association with men in the reportorial department of a paper; the discipline of the office, the late and irregular hours, as well as the nature of the work itself, are not calculated to increase the gentleness or reserve of a woman's nature, while, on the other hand, all these are factors which will educate and broaden the mind and familiarize the woman writer with life in its real and varied aspects.

But there is an undoubted tendency toward the deadly blight of "new womanism" to the girl in this work which it is difficult to escape. There are undoubtedly women who have preserved their womanliness, not only of soul, but of manner, through years of journalistic work; work which has taken them into scenes unpleasant to look upon and more unpleasant to write of. They have learned to accustom themselves to the unconventional life of office work, and the frequent brusqueness of editors, understanding that the present attitude of men employed upon a paper is one of kindness, good fellowship and sympathy for the woman workers on the staff.—Kate Masterson in the Era.

Invitations have been issued by Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Desha for the marriage of their daughter Helen to C. H. Siemsen. The ceremony will be celebrated at Bishop Memorial chapel on November 19th, to be followed by a reception at the Kamehameha Girls' School.

# COMMERCIAL NEW

Even the most confirmed pessimist of the city, after spending a day on Merchant street just now, would feel that there is in the air a better sentiment. It has found expression in many ways, first in the looking up of the prices of shares, and second in the inquiry for properties. The absence of a boom, except in Oiaa, which was only a few hours long, and which left the stock still in fine shape, is one of the good signs, taken in connection with the advance in other stocks.

There is a little better feeling in the money market, the taxes being already partly paid and some men are releasing cash each day. It is believed that there will be some more money for loaning very soon and the demand will absorb any offerings in this direction. There may be a longer wait for the ten per cent of the fire claims, which now depends on the Supreme Court. The money is in the hands of Treasurer Cooper. There is some feeling that this cash should come out as quickly as possible, as it would nearly all pass into circulation at once.

The order of Judge Edings, relieving Receiver Scott, and placing F. L. Dortch in control of the Kona Sugar Co. means the end of the estate under its present corporate existence, as the same order makes it the duty of Dortch to sell every thing on December 4th. Jacob Cooper is now there for the purpose of looking over the estate, and it is reported that there may be something done as a result of his plans for the development of the district.

The principal business of the week on the Exchange was done in Oiaa, which opened with a rush going to \$13.50 for paid and \$11.50 for assessable, on sales of five shares each, and which before the close of the Monday session was pushed up another dollar on the same size transactions. There was simply a speculative market however, for later in the week the stock went back to \$10 and \$12, at which there is a brisk demand for it, but there is none on the market at the ruling figures, the sales making the last quotations being of five and nine shares respectively.

Of the rest of the list there was noticeable the most active feeling in Pioneer, which sold fifty shares at \$85. This is in fact an advance steadily from \$60, and it is regarded now as an investment stock, all the speculative value having passed in the recent valuable improvements. Ewa, starting the week with sales of ten shares at \$23.25 was sent up with sales of fifty at an eighth better figures. Six Kahuku at \$22, an increase of \$2 in the price, completed the record of the week's transactions.

In addition to these sales there was some inquiry for Waiwala. The stock is now held at \$55 bid with \$65 asked and it is certain if there was any that could be had, it would fetch more than the bid price. The stock is in strong hands and there seems no chance that the price will fetch it out just now. Oahu is strong and there is a general better feeling. This is in line with the San Francisco market where the stocks are held at improved figures all through.

There is some foundation in fact for this better feeling as the discrepancy between the price of beets and centrifugals is marked. If the two were on the basis which prevailed a year ago the selling price of centrifugals would be one-fifth of a cent higher than it now is, and there seems every chance that this condition will obtain very soon.

## REAL ESTATE.

The inquiry for house lots continues and there is some prospect of a revival of building. The most ambitious residence in prospect is that which W. R. Castle, Jr., is planning on his block at College Hills. This will be a residence on the approved lines for the tropics, with large living rooms below and apartments for the family above stairs.

In the line of business blocks the most prominent new construction is in the building of a block of four stories on the lot owned by the I. O. O. F., in Fort street at Chaplain lane. This has been given to Miss Maude Deitz on a comparatively short lease and she is putting up a line of four store buildings there.

The Knights of Pythias are considering the improvement of their holding on Union street at the corner of Garden lane. This wedge shaped lot runs back 140 feet on Union until it has a base line of 95 feet between the two thoroughfares. The plan is to erect a three-story building with basement. The ground floor could be cut up into five stores, while the second story would furnish rooms for physicians or dentists, and leave the upstairs room for the lodge. The committee is now looking into the matter and believes that it can finance the scheme on the basis of some \$25,000. The land belongs to Myrtle Lodge and is not under lease.

The records of the week show little transferring. The lots are the small ones and there is a feeling of better times to come so that neither party to a prospective deal is making any great effort for business.

## REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

List of Deeds filed for record November 3rd, 1902:

First Party. Second Party. Class.  
A. R. Souza—A. R. de Souza..... D  
D. de Mattos—A. F. Mendonca..... D  
T. M. Kahanu—K. Haele..... D  
Wong Wo Chen—Loo Hong et al..... D  
W. B. Kikopapa and wife—Mrs.

K. Kukaia..... D  
F. Clark et al.—O. de V. Farla..... D  
K. Kawamahi—B. Nakou..... D  
P. or B.—Kekula et al..... D  
M. Field and husband—Wailuku

Sugar Co..... D  
Jno. Magoon—T. M. Quinlan..... D  
J. A. Magoon et al.—G. U. Hind..... D  
Kohala Sugar Co.—Jas. Wright..... D

List of Deeds filed for record November 5th, 1902:

First Party. Second Party. Class.  
Dowsett Co., Ltd.—U. S. of America..... D  
Tr. Dowsett Co., Ltd.—U. S. of America..... D

O. R. & L. Co.—U. S. of America..... D  
A. M. Souza and wife—N. Fernandes..... D  
M. da C. Galante—N. Fernandes..... D

Pioneer Mill Co., Ltd.—Bank of Hawaii, Ltd..... Tr D

Oct. 25.—J. H. Schnack and wife to E. S. Dunbar, D., lot 22 of Gr. 2648, Manoa Heights Addition, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1800.

S. M. Kanakani and wife to Paauhau Sugar Plantation Co., D., Grant 2493, Weha, Hamakua, Hawaii. Consideration \$1000.

Oct. 27.—Nachu (K) to Bernice E. L. Hundley, D., int. in R. P. 2557, lot 477, Ahp. Anahola, Kauai. Consideration \$190.

S. K. Kaeo and wife to Roda K. Rose, D., pe. land Waiipouli, Kawahau, Kauai. Consideration \$10.

Kukalahiwa and husband to Emma L. Williams, D., int. in R. P. 2650, Weha, pe. land, building, etc., Keelua, Hamakua, Hawaii. Consideration \$1.

Emma L. Williams to Kukalahiwa and husband, D., Grant 2650, Weha, pe. land, building, etc., Keelua, Hamakua, Hawaii. Consideration \$1.

Malta (w) to Chas. Kalaehine, D. R. P. 5218, lot 4401, Waiipouli, Hamakua, Hawaii. Consideration \$20, etc.

Oahu Cemetery Association to Priscilla E. Hassinger, D., 1 lot Nuuanu road, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$75.

A. Gouville and wife to Mrs. E. Schaefer, D., lot 20, map 8, of Land Patent 4292, Waiakoa, Kula, Maui. Consideration \$750.

Wailuku Sugar Co. to C. Brewer & Co., Ltd., D., 4 lot, in R. P. 2164, lot 4898, Waiakoa, Maui. Consideration \$200.

Wailuku Sugar Co. to C. Brewer & Co., Ltd., D., pe. land Wailuku, Maui. Consideration \$100.

J. K. Kahanamano, by Mortgagee, to Rosa P. Kahanamano, D., R. P. 1995, corner Nuuanu Ave. and Wylie street, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1000.

J. K. Kahanamano, by Mortgagee, to Rosa P. Kahanamano, D., lot 5 of lot

1143, Kalia tract, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1250.

Rosa P. Kahanamano to R. W. Davis and wife, D., R. P. 1995, corner Nuuanu Ave. and Wylie St., Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1000.

E. Malia and husband to J. A. Magoon, D., Ap. 1 of R. P. 4620, lot 7472, Honokohau, Maui. Consideration \$120.

Geo. V. Jakins and wife to F. M. Swanny, D., Grs. 3701B and 3402, Alae-kiki, Hamakua, Hawaii. Consideration \$90.

Pahunani and wife et als. to S. M. Kanakani, D., int. in lot 4461, Wailuku, Maui. Consideration \$30.

S. M. Kanakani and wife to C. Brewer & Co., Ltd., D., 4 lot, in R. P. 6620, lot 4461, Puuohala, Wailuku, Maui. Consideration \$114.50.

Oct. 28.—M. R. Nakapuahi (widow) to F. M. Swanny, D., 1 a. land of R. P. 2221, Paauilo, Hamakua, Hawaii. Consideration \$300.

H. Henning and wife to M. Pereira, D., lot 15, blk. C, Villa Franca Addition, Hilo, Hawaii. Consideration \$910.

M. D. Monsarrat to Manuel Cook, D., lots 40, 41, 42, 43 and 44, blk. 1, Kaplani Park Addition, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$224.

Chow See, by attorney, to Sarah Savidge, Rel. D., int. in lot 11,215, Ap. 2, Kahanuwaia, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1.

K. Kalehuna and husband to Sing Chong & Co., D., int. in pe. land, Wai-an, Ewa, Oahu. Consideration \$100.

Palolo Land & Imp. Co., Ltd., to J. M. Lydgate, D., lot 15, blk. 167, map 1, Palolo Valley, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$800.

Territory of Hawaii, by Governor, to M. Kekuanaoa, D., pe. land King street, Honolulu, Oahu. Consideration \$1.

G. W. R. King of the Audit office is now on Maui examining into the books of the special accountants on that island. There is no set time for these investigations of accounts, and public officials are likely to have an expert drop down upon them when least expected.

Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is intended especially for coughs, colds, croup, whooping cough and influenza. It has become famous for its cures of these diseases over a large part of the civilized world. The most flattering testimonials have been received, giving accounts of its good works; of the aggravating and persistent coughs it has cured; of severe colds that have yielded promptly to its soothing effects, and of the dangerous attacks of croup it has cured, often saving the life of the child. The extensive use of it for whooping cough has shown that it cures that disease of all dangerous results. It is especially prized by mothers because it contains nothing injurious and there is not the least danger in giving it, even to babies. It always cures and cures quickly. All dealers and druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

# CUTICURA REMEDIES THE SET

Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin, CUTICURA Ointment, to heal the skin, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool the blood, is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring skin, scalp, and blood humours, rashes, itchings, and irritations, with loss of hair, when the best physicians, and all other remedies fail.

## Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap

Exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sensitive antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the BEST skin and complexion soap, the BEST toilet and BEST baby soap in the world. Sold throughout the world. "All about the Skin," past free of Aust. Depot: R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: LENOON LTD., Cape Town. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

## Pacific Mail Steamship Co. Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this

FROM SAN FRANCISCO:		FOR SAN FRANCISCO:	
KORRA	NOV. 14	CHINA	NOV. 18
YABIC	NOV. 22	DORIC	NOV. 25
TONGKONG MARU	DEC. 2	NIPPON MARU	DEC. 5
YABIC	DEC. 10	PERU	DEC. 13
YABIC	DEC. 18	COPTIC	DEC. 19
NIPPON MARU	DEC. 26	AMERICA MARU	DEC. 27
PERU	JAN. 3	KOREA	JAN. 5

For further information apply to

## H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd. AGENTS.

Will it Spread?  
What? Fame or Paint?  
Both.

Its fame has gone broadcast and all users know that it spreads well under the brush.

**THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINT.**

Covers Most, Looks Best, Wears Longest, Most Economical, Full Measure.

SOLD BY

**E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.**  
CORNER FORT AND KING STREETS.

## DR J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.  
Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis.

DR J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE—Vice Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See the Times, July 15, 1884.

DR J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY and DIARRHOEA.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient. Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

DR J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the true palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

DR J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cuts short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, Hysteria.

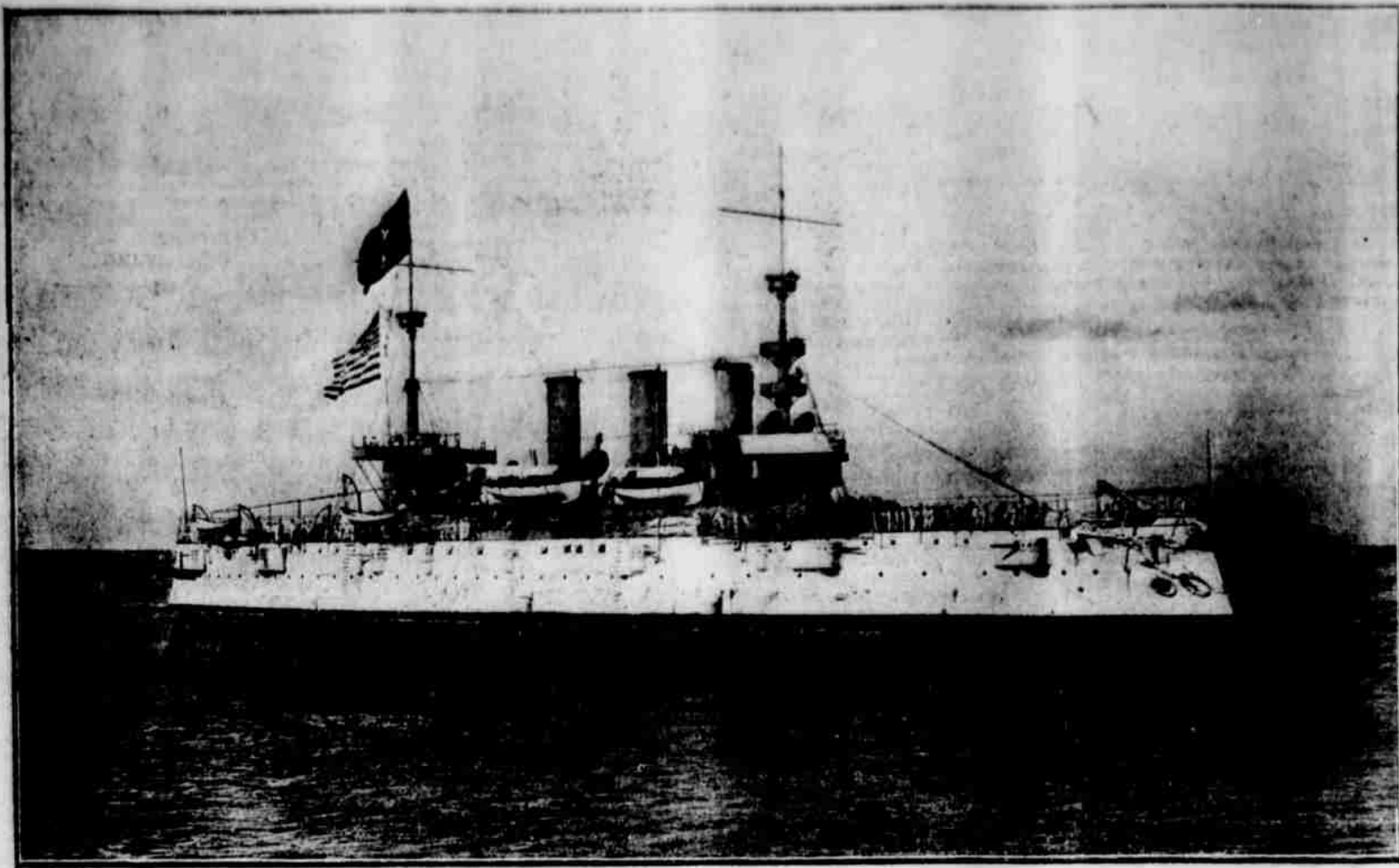
IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, DR J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold in bottles, 1s 1d, 2s 6d and 4s 6d, by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer, 23 Great Russell St., J. T. Davenport, London, W. C.



# CRUISER NEW YORK WILL LIKELY REMAIN IN HONOLULU TWO WEEKS



THE U. S. FIRST CLASS ARMORED CRUISER NEW YORK, CARRYING THE FLAG OF REAR ADMIRAL RODGERS.

(Advertiser Photo.)

Uncle Sam's fine, first class armored cruiser New York, with over five hundred blue jackets on board, arrived off the harbor early Saturday morning. Later the monster floating steel fortress was piloted up the channel and berthed at the Naval wharf by Pilot Cameron with less trouble than would be experienced in getting an island steamer into the same berth.

The New York comes from Yokohama, and although not expected until today made excellent time on the trip. She left Yokohama two hours ahead of the Hongkong Maru, and made the trip in ten days and twenty hours. Although beaten by the Jap liner it is no disgrace to America's fastest cruiser. She did not hurry or she would have been in port hours before the Jap steamer.

"You made a fast run," commented a visitor aboard the cruiser yesterday. "Look a-here, mister," replied a solidly constructed blue jacket, "if it's fight you're looking for you'll be amply accommodated aboard of this brig. Beaten by a Jap boat, a tub! Go chase your turned up trousers, and lookout that the rim of your hat don't get wet. We came along easy under three boilers, but if we'd put our whole bunch of hot air workers in business we'd beat your Hongkong Maru into port by two days, twenty-three hours, seven seconds and a half. Mister, if I cut get liberty I'd ask you to go ashore and buy me a drink, but as the honors are against you and the liberty against me, we'll call it square by asking you to tip your eady in honor of the grand old flag that floats from the back door of one of the best homes afloat."

## OFFICERS OF THE NEW YORK.

The New York has been the flagship of Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers, who has been on duty on the Asiatic station, and is now on her way to San Francisco, where Admiral Rodgers will haul down his colors and say good bye to life on the billowy waves.

probably to take command of the Brooklyn Navy yard. The officers and passengers at present on the cruiser are: Rear Admiral Frederick Rodgers; Personal staff—Chief of staff, Captain M. R. S. Mackenzie, flag lieutenant, Lieutenant D. F. Sellers; aide, Lieutenant S. P. Fullinwider. Officers of the New York: Captain M. R. S. Mackenzie, commander; Lieutenant Commander I. S. K. Reeves; Lieutenant E. E. Capehart, Lieutenant W. H. G. Bullard, Lieutenant C. D. Stearns, Lieutenant P. Symington, Lieutenant (J. G.) W. H. Gherard, Lieutenant (J. G.) A. H. McCarthy, Ensign A. W. Johnson, Midshipman J. C. Fremont, Medical Inspector D. N. Bertelette, P. A. Surgeon M. S. Elliott, Pay Inspector H. E. Drury, Chaplain J. P. S. Chidwick, First Lieutenant U. S. M. C. W. L. Jolly, Boatswain Philip Mullen, Chief Gunner John J. Walsh, Gunner Thomas Smith, Chief Carpenter J. B. Fletcher, Warrant Machinist H. E. Kershaw, Warrant Machinist John Dexter, Warrant Machinist E. A. Salvador, Warrant Machinist J. J. Corino, Warrant Machinist J. J. Burgess, Pay Clerk O. F. Cato. Passengers to San Francisco: Commander H. R. Galt, Lieutenant Commander T. W. Ryan, Surgeon G. P. Lumsden.

**FINE FIGHTING MACHINE.**  
Although the New York's guns are some of them of old pattern, she is still a fine type of a speedy fighting machine, and in the past has shown under Phillip "Fighting Bob" Evans, Sampson and Casey the kind of metal she is made of. She is 385 feet in length has a tonnage of over 8,200, carries eighteen guns, has twin screws, and is about as speedy as they make them.

**BIG CREW ABOARD.**  
From present indications the 500 men who "shiver the timbers" on board the New York will have a pot of money in Honolulu, as Wednesday will be pay day. The cruiser will probably remain here two weeks, and many of the men having to be transferred to

the Oregon to go back on the cheerless Asiatic station wish to "blow the stuff" on American territory. The men on board the New York have every imaginable kind of Oriental product stored away aboard, and many of the men would like to stow some of this stuff in Honolulu if they can escape the eagle eyes of Collector Stackable's men. The curios are of all kinds, and range from a tree one foot high and twenty-four years old to a rooster that has a tall sixteen and one-half feet long which has to be done up on sticks. A marine made a statement yesterday to the effect that the blue jackets had three thousand tea sets stowed away on board. But not many of the men have been given "shore liberty" yet, as the officers wish to keep good track of them until 350 tons of coal have been safely stored away in the cruiser's bunkers, for the navy man has a peculiar habit of overstaying leave, if he gets ashore, until he knows all the coal has been taken aboard the vessel.

## THE GRANDSON OF PERRY.

On July 14, 1853, Lieutenant Perry landed at Kurihama, Japan, and awakened the people of Nippon from a sleep that had lasted for centuries and centuries. The Japs were grateful afterwards to Perry, and so raised a monument to Kurihama to perpetuate his memory, so that it was fitting that nearly half a century afterwards, on July 14, 1901, an American cruiser should anchor within four miles of the new monument, and that a grandson of the famous commodore, Rear Admiral Rodgers, should walk down the New York's gangplank and unveil the monument erected in memory of his ancestor by a strange people. Rodgers became the pet of the Emperor and of all the Japanese nobility, and it is said that he was loaded with tapestry, curios, and various other gifts, said to be valued at over \$20,000. These curios are now aboard the New York, and much pillage may result when the Admiral tries to pass them through the

customs at San Francisco. Among the most curious of the gifts is a fascinating, longhaired, little Japanese pug dog—a gift from the Emperor. As a companion piece to the dog the Admiral has a cat which was sent to him from the far north of Japan. The cat acts as a father to the dog, as it is twice the size of the latter. But these gifts go far to show that the Emperor and his people wish to cement in every possible way the good feeling existing between Japan and America.

## TRANSFERS TO THE OREGON.

All of the men on the New York have over two years' service to do yet in the navy, and many of them are to be transferred to the Oregon and will go back to the Asiatic station. As the New York draws 27 feet of water, and came into the Naval berths safely, it is thought that the big battleship Oregon will be brought right in, and if this is done it will make a big showing in the eyes of naval men in favor of the utility of our harbor.

## CHURCH SERVICES YESTERDAY.

Promptly at 11 o'clock Sunday morning a bugle sounded on the cruiser for church services, and as the Rev. Father Chidwick, the Catholic priest who is chaplain of the New York, commenced his services a white pennant bearing a blue cross in its center was hoisted above the stars and stripes. After the services were over there were many visitors aboard the vessel, but there may not be many today as the crew will be handling 350 tons of coal that is to be taken into the vessel's hold to make the trip to San Francisco with.

## "FIGHTING BOB" IN COMMAND.

All along the Asiatic station there will probably be a revolution in the English language now, for Rear Admiral Rodgers turned over his command at Yokohama to Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, whose first duty will probably be to revise the Chinese-English dictionaries so that in future they will contain a few "Melican swear words."

Miss Floeste Hocking, Miss Wernley, C. Aoki, Mrs. M. Downing, Mrs. O'Connell, Mrs. Benrose, Mrs. Roberts and child, George W. Henderson, Mrs. Nishwitz and child, H. S. Padgett, R. Downing, Mrs. Allard, Mrs. Henning and 2 children, J. Furuta and wife, Mrs. J. Regan and 2 children, R. Mitchell, H. Henning and son, C. Dradour, H. Shirata, B. Yamoto, O. Nogima.

Per stmr. Claudine, for Hilo and way ports, November 11.—Mrs. James Wright, Miss Maude Wright, A. W. Dow and wife, R. Hawhurst, Jr., C. T. Day, M. A. Silva, Rev. E. W. Thwing, Dr. A. C. Will, J. S. Ferry and wife, H. B. Gehr, Mrs. A. Mason.

## KAHUNA IN THE FROZEN ARCTIC

Captain Scott, the merry Scotch skipper of the bark Gerard C. Tobey, is fond of telling stories and has a cabin full of yarns. "I see that Wilcox's kahuna got bested in the election," said Scott, "and I know of another case where kahunaism was tried way up in the frozen north and suffered a bad defeat."

"Back in 1874 the whaler Desmond left Honolulu for the Arctic. She carried a crew of twenty-two native Hawaiians. Well when they got up north with snow covering their decks a native turned into his bunk. He refused to work, he refused to eat, and he refused to talk. The skipper thought the man ill but could not make out the case as there were no outward appearances of sickness. The native kept his bunk in this manner for four days. Then the word went 'round the whaler, among the natives, that a kahuna in Honolulu was praying the native to death."

"The skipper heard this and didn't exactly believe in kahunaism so he had the mate fetch the man out and they used force to keep him working shoveling snow off the decks until he sweated

A quick cure for all pains, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Prostrations, Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Chills, Headache, Stiff Joints, Weak Backs, Sciatica, Cramps, Colic and all acute pain external or internal. It relieves instantly and quickly cures the cause. Just the remedy to keep in the house for sudden attacks. A bottle at hand is better than a doctor miles away.

## Kickapoo Oil KNOCKS OUT NEURALGIA

"After many weeks of suffering from Neuralgia and Neuralgic Headaches, without finding any relief, I grasped at Kickapoo Indian Oil as a last resort. A few applications cured me and I recommend it to every one who has Neuralgia or Headaches only don't wait and suffer as I did, but try it promptly and be convinced."—Mrs. F. F. Kelleher, 290 Richmond St., St. Paul, Minn.

"I used Kickapoo Indian Oil for Headaches and it stops them in a few minutes. For Headaches and Colds, I never found as good a medicine."—Mrs. Kate Bowers, Nokomis, Ill.

25 cts. a Bottle at all Druggists

more than a native will sweat here in midsummer. The Captain then made him eat and after his hard work and sweating the man had a ravenous appetite but the other natives protested that it would be no use. A kahuna was at work and the kahuna must be satisfied.

"The skipper went straight after the sailor and made him labor. He also made the native believe that he was the king of kahunas and that his orders cancelled those of the lesser kahuna in Honolulu. The result was that the man thoroughly recovered. And you won't believe it but a few days later when the whaler was lost and the crew picked up by the whaler Three Brothers the only native saved out of the twenty-two was the one that had been kahunaed." After the Three Brothers brought this party down there was never any further attempts at the kahuna business among Hawaiians on whalers in the Arctic. I believe that this 'king of kahunas' was Captain Green.

of the Pacific, the Korea, is scheduled to arrive from San Francisco on Thursday morning but there is every prospect that Captain Seabury will try to continue his record-breaking tactics and may possibly get in here tomorrow as he has stated that he can make the trip here in less than five days from San Francisco and the Korea's speed in crossing the Pacific from Yokohama to San Francisco certainly indicates that the big vessel is capable of doing what Seabury says she can do. As the Pacific Mail wharf is not dredged deep enough to accommodate the Korea and as the cruiser New York now occupies the main berth at the navy wharf it is quite likely that the new Bishop Estate wharves will be used for the first time when the Korea arrives and that the vessel will be berthed there. At the passenger office of the Pacific Mail Company it was stated yesterday that no definite arrangements had been made as to where the vessel will be berthed on this call here. The Korea should bring the news from the general elections in the States.

## MAY ESTABLISH A FLEET HERE

"I would not be a bit surprised," said a naval man yesterday, "to see some startling change on the Honolulu waterfront at the first of the year, or shortly after the cable between San Francisco and Honolulu is placed in operation. I believe that the Navy Department has a surprise in store in the way of utilizing Honolulu as a station for a small fleet of perhaps a battleship and a swift armored cruiser, a torpedo boat, a gunboat and a small destroyer. Of course, we know that such will be the case as soon as Pearl Harbor is ready for occupancy, but I believe that the navy will be strongly represented here long before that colossal undertaking is completed."

"The big ships, the New York and the giant Korea, all entering the harbor and berthing safely at the Naval wharves, are lessons to the Department in demonstrating what can be done here. Of course the difficulty in placing a small fleet here in the past has been in the fact that we have had no cable communication with Washington, and so no hurry orders could be sent to vessels here. Thus Uncle Sam has had to place his Pacific fleet at such ports as Bremerton, San Francisco, in the China and Japan waters, and along down towards Panama, where he had cable communication and could have his orders obeyed within a few hours of the time he issued them. But now that we will have a cable working here there is a strong probability that a fleet will be established here to do the 'hurry' business relating to mid-Pacific pilikia."

"From this port Uncle Sam's Secretary of the Navy could rush a cruiser to any central Pacific point much quicker than he could from any point with which he now has cable communication with American warships."

"I would not be a bit surprised to see a cruiser like the New York come into the harbor with orders to make this her headquarters."

Now that the smoke of the political battle has cleared, and men can again think and reason calmly, the matter of the defalcations in Honolulu should be thoroughly sifted, and every proven rascal, whether haole or Hawaiian, should be severely dealt with. A needed object lesson is presented, and the opportunity should be improved for the benefit of our future office holders. Nor should the good work end in Honolulu. Now is a good time to make a clean sweep of all incompetent and dishonest office holders throughout the islands

with a fearless hand wherever such are found, so that we can start off with a high ideal established for the guidance of our future public servants.—Maui News.

A Piece of Flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound to the affected parts is better than any plaster for lame back or pains in the side or chest. Chamberlain's Pain Balm is a liniment that has no superior. One application gives relief. Try it. All dealers and druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

## A FOOLISH OLD IDEA.

It was once thought that a medicine was all the more beneficial for having a nasty taste and smell. We now know that such an idea is perfect nonsense. There is no more reason why medicine should offend the senses than why food should do so. Therefore, one of the greatest chemical victories of the past few years is what we may call the redemption of cod liver oil. Everybody knows what a vile taste and smell this drug has in its natural state. No wonder most people declare they would rather suffer from disease than take cod liver oil, and the emulsions are quite as foul and abominable as the plain oil, no matter what may be alleged to the contrary. Now it is one of nature's laws that a medicine which disgusts the nose and the palate, and also sickens the stomach, can have no good effect as a medicine, because the system cries out to be delivered from it. In

**WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION** the desired miracle is wrought, and we have the valuable part of the oil, without the other. This effective modern remedy is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. The palate accepts it as it does sugar, confectionary or cream. Taken before meals it goes to the very secret stronghold of digestive disorders; prevents and cures Nervous Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Throat and Lung Troubles and all diseases due to impurity of the blood. Dr. G. C. Shannon, of Canada, says: "I shall continue its use with, I am sure, great advantage to my patients and satisfaction to myself." Has all the virtues of cod liver oil; none of its faults. Effective from the first dose. Sold by all chemists.

## BY AUTHORITY.

### ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

AT THE ADJOURNED STOCKHOLDERS meeting held 3rd October, 1902, of the Kohala Club & Transportation Co., Ltd., the following officers were elected to represent the company for the year:

J. Hind ..... Chairman  
R. Hall ..... Vice-Chairman  
H. Renton ..... Auditor  
W. P. McDougall ..... Treasurer  
F. C. Paetow ..... Secretary  
Directors—F. Woods, H. R. Bryant, Jas. Sakai.

F. C. PAETOW, Secretary.

## CHAS. BREWER & CO'S. NEW YORK LINE

Bark "NUUANU"  
Sailing from  
NEW YORK to HONOLULU  
About Dec. 15.

For freight rates apply to  
CHAS. BREWER & CO.,  
37 Kilby St., Boston.  
OR C. BREWER & CO.,  
LIMITED, HONOLULU.

## SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

### ARRIVED.

Friday, Nov. 7.

Jap. liner Hongkong Maru, Filmer, from the Orient, at 3 p. m.  
Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Lahaina, Maialaea, Kona and Kau ports, at 5:50 a. m., with 7,838 sacks sugar, 690 bags coffee, 132 sacks taro, 3 sacks awa, 29 kegs butter, 138 bundles bananas, 5 bbls. poi, 7 crates fruit, 27 bundles hides, 14 pigs, 27 head cattle, 139 packages sundries.

Saturday, Nov. 8.

Stmr. Lehua, Naopala, from Lanai, Maui and Molokai ports, at 5:40 a. m., with 30 head cattle, 11 pigs, 26 packages sundries.  
Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Tullett, from Kilauea, Hanalei and Anahola, at 5:45 a. m., with 6 bundles hides, 414 bags rice, 27 packages sundries.  
Schr. Julia E. Whalen, Harris, from Hilo, at 8 a. m.  
Stmr. Claudine, Parker, from Hilo and way ports.  
Am. bktn. Irngard, Schmidt, 16 days from San Francisco, at 9 a. m.  
U. S. first class armored cruiser New York, from the Orient, at 8 a. m.  
Stmr. Noeau, from Honokaa, at 9:20 a. m.

Sunday, Nov. 9.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, from Kauai ports, at 2:45 a. m.  
Stmr. Maui, from Maui ports.  
Monday, Nov. 10.  
Am. bark C. D. Bryant, Colley, 23 days from San Francisco, hogs on deck, general merchandise.  
U. S. battleship Oregon, from San Francisco, at noon.

### DEPARTED.

Friday, Nov. 7.

Stmr. Helene, Nicholson, for Pauahau, Kulaia, Okaia, Laupahoehoe, Papeaia and Hilo and for Lahaina and Kilauea with mail and passengers only, at 5 p. m.

Saturday, Nov. 8.

Jap. liner Hongkong Maru, Filmer,

for San Francisco, at 8:20 a. m.

Schr. Lady, for Koolaula ports, at 10 a. m.

Stmr. Nihau, for Hanamaulu, at 4 p. m.

Am. bk. Eudora, Dickson, for Puget Sound.

Rus. sp. Sylid, for Puget Sound.

Monday, Nov. 10.

Stmr. Lehua, Naopala, for Halawa, Pelekunu, Waiala, Kalaupapa, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Tullett, for Kapaau, Hanalei, Anahola, Kilauea and Kilauea, at 5 p. m.

PER PASSENGERS.

Arrived.

From Kau, Kona and Maui ports, per stmr. Mauna Loa, Nov. 7.—From Volcano—C. A. Thayer, Mrs. C. A. Thayer, Mrs. H. J. Crocker, L. Lloyd and wife, M. P. Stephens, from Kau—Col. Norris, from Kona: A. Lewis, Jr., J. D. Cockburn, F. Thompson, F. Dorch, Jas. Cowan, F. Hime, Senator Kalaupapa, W. Cross, from Maialaea—Judge Kala, W. Keluli, S. Kellinod, W. F. Crockett, F. B. Lyons, from Lahaina—R. W. Madden, H. Nahaolelua and 48 deck.

Per stmr. Ke Au Hou, from Kilauea, Nov. 8.—W. Werner, Rev. Mr. Kall and Mrs. K. Kaloma and child.

Per stmr. Noeau, from Honokaa, Nov. 8.—Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Watt.

Per stmr. W. G. Hall, from Kauai ports, Nov. 9.—J. A. Kennedy, H. A. Jaeger, Mrs. J. R. Bergstrom, Miss Anderson, Mrs. J. W. Kalua, Mrs. J. H. Nishwitz and daughter, Miss Pro-winkler, W. Ah You, Wong Hin, Ching See, O. E. Wall, D. Macrae, Father Meyer, J. D. Marden, D. H. Lewis, Mrs. J. H. Myers, Mrs. Hoffgard, Miss N. J. Malone, Geo. Tournay, A. C. Keins, H. Crocker, J. F. Hackfeld, J. W. Vannatta.

Per stmr. Claudine, from Hilo and

way ports, Nov. 8.—H. A. Isenberg, A. Young, J. A. Scott, L. A. Thurston, C. H. Kluegel, C. H. Judd, F. C. Handy, A. A. Benson, E. C. Brown, Major W. A. Purdy, A. Hanneberg, C. Sawano, E. Baxshaw, Mrs. Jamieson, R. Mitchell, A. Morrison, L. G. Doyle, J. School-master, H. Lao Kong, W. E. Devereux, O. A. G. Miller, Rev. J. Makalo and wife, C. C. Perkins and wife, C. R. Hemenway and wife, James Hind and wife, Mrs. R. Hind, Miss Mabel Woods, C. A. Graham, J. W. Atkins, J. W. Young and wife, W. Mossman.

Per stmr. Lehua, from Molokai ports, Nov. 8.—Father Wendelin.

SAILING TODAY.

Stmr. Maui, Bennett, for Lahaina, Kahului, Huelo, Keanae, Nahiiku, Hana and Kipahulu, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Claudine, Parker, for Lahaina, Maialaea, Makana, Kawahae, Mahukona, Hakalau, Honoum, Pepeekeo, Onomea, Papeaia and Hilo; Laupahoehoe mail and passengers only, 12 noon.

Stmr. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for Nawiliwili, Koloa, Eleale, Hanapepe, Hanamaulu and Ahukini, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, for Lahaina, Maialaea, Kona and Kau, 12 noon.

Stmr. Noeau, Mosher, for Lahaina, Kapaupapa, Honokaa, Kilauea, at 5 p. m.

Ger. bk. Werra, Gesdes, to Portland in ballast, in the morning, to load wheat for the United Kingdom.

BOOKED TO DEPART.

Per S. S. Ventura, for San Francisco, November 11.—Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Rathbone, Her Majesty Queen Liliuokalani, Miss Myra Heislue, Joseph Al-moko, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Hind, Miss M. R. Wood, Rev. George Meyer, A. Mac-Killop, C. E. Corwell and wife, C. A. Thayer and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Potter, Edgar Cayples, Mrs. M. M. Scott, Miss Marion Scott, Alexander Young, S. N. Hodgkins and wife, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Van Dyke, D. S. Watson, wife and child, George K. Hooper, Miss F. C. de Boom,